

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

Nº 2117.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE—The NEXT MEETING will be held at DUBLIN, commencing on August 26, 1857, under the Presidency of the Rev. H. LLOYD, D.D., D.C.L., V.-P.R.I.A. The Reception Room will be in the Examination Hall in Trinity College.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or to L. E. Foote, Esq., Rev. Prof. Jellist, and Dr. Hancock, Local Secretaries, Dublin.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That on MONDAY the 16th and TUESDAY the 17th of November next, will be held a SECOND EXAMINATION in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, in the Greek Text of the New Testament, in the Evidence of the Christian Religion, and in Scripture History. Bachelors of Arts who have passed the First Examination not less than two years previously are eligible to this Examination. Further particulars respecting the subjects of Examination may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University, at Burlington House, London.

By order of the Senate,

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.

Burlington House, August 5th, 1857.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY with a Collection of PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six, till the 29th inst. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

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THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS will be held at NORWICH, August 24th to 29th inclusive. The EARL OF ALBEMARLE President. The Cathedrals of Norwich and Ely, the Castle of Norwich, and other Ancient Remains, will be examined and illustrated. Excursions will be made to Lynn, Castle Rising, Yarmouth, Burgh Camp, Caister Castle, East Dereham, Walsingham and Bingham Priories, Barmham Hall, Thetford Priory, &c.

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—The above Prizes will be awarded by the Council in the following manner—

KEITH PRIZE.

The Keith Prize, consisting of a Gold Medal, and from £40 to £50 in Money, will be awarded after next Session (1857-8) for the Best Communication on a Subject of the kind communicated in the first instance, to the Royal Society during the Sessions 1855-6 and 1856-7. Preference will be given to a Paper containing a Discovery.

MACDOUGALL BRISBANE PRIZE.

This Prize, consisting of a Gold Medal and a sum of Money, will be awarded before the close of the Session 1858-9, under the following conditions—

1. Competing Essays are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Society on or before 1st February, 1859.
2. The competition is open to all men of science.
3. The Essays may be either anonymous or otherwise. In the former case they must be distinguished by mottoes, with corresponding sealed billets superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name of the Author.
4. The subject proposed by the Council for the Prize of 1856-57 is the following:—A Biographical Notice of a Scotchman Eminent in Science; including an Estimate of the Influence and Importance of his writings and discoveries. As instances of such biographies which still remain to be supplied, the Council would specify the following names:—Sir Robert Sibbald, Sir Andrew Balfour, MacLaurin, Black, Monro Primus and Secundus, several of the Family of Gregory, Sir James Hall, Jameson. The earlier volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society contain several specimens of able biographies of the kind here referred to. The Council are anxious to see a continuation of the series.
5. The Council impose no restriction as to the length of the Essays, which may be, at the discretion of the Council, read at the Ordinary Meetings of the Society. They wish, also, to leave the property and free disposal of the manuscripts to the Authors; a copy, however, being deposited in the archives of the Society, unless the Papers shall be published in the Transactions.

NEILL PRIZE.

The Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh having received the bequest of the late Dr. PATRICK NEILL, of the sum of £200 for the purpose of "the interest thereof being applied in furnishing a Medal or other reward, every second or third year, to any distinguished Scottish Naturalist, according as such Medal or reward shall be voted by the Council of the said Society," hereby intimate—

1. That the First NEILL PRIZE, consisting of a Gold Medal and a sum of money, will be awarded before the close of the Session 1858-9.
2. The Prize will be given for a Paper of distinguished merit, on a subject of Natural History, by a Scottish Naturalist, which shall have been presented to the Society during three years preceding the 1st February, 1859; or failing the presentation of a Paper sufficiently meritorious, it will be awarded for a Work or Publication by some distinguished Scottish Naturalist, on some branch of Natural History, bearing date within five years of the time of award.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

REVIEWS.

Les Nieces de Mazarin, Etudes de Mœurs et de Caractères au xviii^e Siècle. Par Amédée Renée. Firmin Didot, Frères.

THE publishing, like the parliamentary and social London seasons, is at its last gasp. The siege which authors have been laying for the last six months to the brains and pockets of the reading public, is on the point of being raised. Both parties are tired out. Battery after battery has been silenced, and the literary *feu d'enfer* with which we have till now been deafened, is reduced to a lazy dropping fire of pamphlets and translations. Novels, poetry, history, are at a discount, and nothing is inquired for but 'Murray's Handbooks.' London is, in fact, going abroad. John Bull is deserting his roast beef and port wine, for French kickshaws and *vin ordinaire*, his good solid smoke-fog for the laughing-gas atmosphere of Paris and Florence. Shall the critic alone be insensible to the influences of the season? Shall he not, too, for a while, bid adieu to the dingy red-brick walls, the hot carpeted floors, the tea-table with its hissing urn, and all the dull conventionalisms of English life, and, like the rest of the world, gladden his eyes with a sight of the boulevards, the Louvre, the Corso, and the Drachenfels, lounge away the morning in the Tuileries gardens, slide about the polished parquets, and laugh at the sprightly talk and the subtle *bon-mots* of France and Italy? Literature has its climates as well as physical nature. The season is not suited to the meridian of London—let us seek for life and variety among our lively neighbours.

M. Amédée Renée's memoirs of Mazarin's nieces has all the advantage of novelty to English readers, and brings before them the manners of two countries, France and Italy, at once. It is a collection of biographical sketches of the beautiful and clever nieces whom Mazarin brought from their native Italy to strengthen his interest by alliances with the first houses of France. To the fiery passions of the south these extraordinary women added all the freedom, the *esprit*, the cultivation of France, and the result was such a combination of combustible qualities, as produced many a conflagration in the European world, and now affords ample materials for a very amusing book.

It opens with a brief account of the rise of the great Cardinal, whose origin was so obscure that his father's country and occupation are still involved in doubt, who lived notwithstanding to govern France with despotic power, and who mingled his blood with the princely houses of Este, Stuart, Vendôme, Conti, Bouillon, and Soissons. Mean as was his birth, De Retz and the *Frondeurs* have, by their pasquinades, succeeded in making it appear still more ignoble. According to them, his father was a hatter and button-maker of Palermo, who, having become bankrupt in his native town, was obliged to fly, and settled at Rome. There the young Giuglio, his son, entered the service of the Constable Colonna. From thence the youthful adventurer is alleged to have passed into that of the Cardinal Antonio Barberini, and to have become the minister of the infamous pleasures of the Court of Rome. His subsequent career as a soldier, an ecclesiastic, and a statesman, is

attacked by his detractors, the *Frondeurs*, in a style of indecent and savage hatred which defeats its object.

A manuscript, recently discovered in the Royal Library at Turin, appears to be more worthy of credit than these political satires. According to this curious document, Pietro, the father of the Cardinal, was born in the town of Mazarino, from whence he took his name. From his native town he removed to Rome to seek his fortune, and became chamberlain to the Constable Colonna, who married him to a young lady of good family, and made him steward of his estates. The future greatness of Giuglio, the son of this marriage, was supposed to be made known to his parents by his coming into the world *coiffé*, that is to say, with a caul. The superstitious idea that this betokens good fortune is still prevalent even in England. The Jesuits were his early instructors; and at five years old he is said to have been able to recite from memory the short sermons which he had heard in the Church of the Oratorian fathers. The Jesuits desired to enlist him in their society; but in his youth his tastes were anything but ecclesiastical.

His first essay in life was a voyage to Spain in the household of the Abbé, afterwards the Cardinal Colonna. In this mission he was distinguished for nothing but his taste for gambling and gallantry. It was at this time, that having lost all his money, he uttered a sentiment which England might adopt as her national motto:—"Oh! le sot animal qu'un homme sans argent!"

On returning to Rome, having had enough of play, as it appears, in Spain, he pursued his studies with great diligence under the Jesuits; but the next we hear of him is as a Captain-Lieutenant of the regiment of the Colonnas. A single campaign cured him of his military ardour. "Sile capitaine Mazarin n'avait pas eu cette occasion de guerroyer, peut-être fut-il resté militaire toute sa vie. Mais il eut la chance de voir l'ennemi, et, grace à cela, il devint cardinal."

In the wars between the French and the Spanish in Italy, the young captain showed a greater talent for negotiation than for war, and obtained for the French, whom the Pope favoured, an advantageous peace. And then the tide of ecclesiastical favour and wealth flowed in upon him strong and fast. He was now able to marry his sisters creditably. The elder became the wife of Girolamo Martinuzzi; the younger, of Lorenzo Mancini, a Roman baron. From these two marriages sprung the subjects of M. Renée's memoirs.

Mazarin was now named Nuncio extraordinary to the Court of France; and from this time forward his life is the history of France. On the death of Richelieu, he succeeded to that minister's power, and became the confidential friend and adviser of the Regent, Anne of Austria. That the relations between her and the Cardinal were of the tenderest description, her letters, which are preserved, leave no doubt. It is said, indeed, that the Cardinal and the Dowager Queen were married, and there is nothing impossible, or even improbable, in this supposition. Mazarin was not a priest, he was a cardinal-deacon. And though it is contrary to traditional usage for any cardinal to marry, there is, M. Renée informs us, nothing fundamentally repugnant to the discipline of the Roman-catholic church in the marriage of one who has not actually been consecrated a priest.

Thus firmly established in France, the Cardinal determined still further to consolidate his power by allying his family with the chief houses of the realm. With this view he sent to Rome for his nieces and nephews, the Martinuzzi and Mancini. On their arrival, while yet children, they were treated as if they had been members of the Royal family. They were consigned to the care of the Marquise de Sénece, who had been *gouvernante* to the King, and their establishments were on the footing of those of princesses of the blood. Their uncle took especial care that they should be brought up religiously; but Laura Mancini, Anna Maria Martinuzzi, and Laura Martinuzzi, were the only ones of the family who, in after life, did any credit to their religious teachers.

Scarcely had the Cardinal's nieces reached a marriageable age when they became the objects of many a matrimonial and political intrigue. Laura Mancini was the first to marry. Her uncle chose for her the Duc de Mercœur, the grandson of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrees. He was a quiet, religious, amiable man, but was not, apparently, without spirit; for, having been engaged to Laura during her uncle's prosperity, he fulfilled his engagement during the Cardinal's temporary exile by the Fronde, notwithstanding the ridicule and the persuasions with which his friends plied him. The Duchesse de Mercœur had three sons, of whom the eldest was the celebrated Vendôme, the conqueror of Luzzara. Soon after her accouchement of the third, fever supervened, and carried her off. The recently published *Mémoires* of Daniel de Cosnac, Archbishop of Aix, give a highly characteristic account of her death. She was gentle, resigned, and devout; but even after she had lost the power of speech, the sense of the ridiculous, which always seems to intrude itself at the most inopportune times, was strong within her. She had told the Archbishop, before she was taken ill, that she felt a presentiment that she should die; and added, that she was sure she should laugh when she saw the face that Madame de Venelle, her lady of honour, who was much attached to her, would make on the occasion. The Archbishop proceeds to describe the scene that actually took place:—

"Le Cardinal lui vint donner lui-même les sacrements. Elle paroissait si belle en ce triste état qu'on ne pouvait s'imaginer qu'elle dût si tôt mourir. Elle aperçut, au pied de son lit, Madame de Venelle qui pleurait. La princesse prit garde à sa grimace; elle me chercha des yeux, et quand elle eut rencontré les miens, elle les conduisit sur le visage de Madame de Venelle, se mettant à sourire, en se ressouvenant sans doute de ce qu'elle m'avait dit le jour auparavant."

The Duke her husband was tenderly attached to her, and on her death shut himself up for several days in a convent of capuchins. Finally, after having made a campaign in Catalonia, he took orders, and died a cardinal.

Anna Maria Martinuzzi became the Princess de Conti, and was still more celebrated for her piety than her cousin. Nevertheless, her virtue was put to severe proof. Amongst her ardent admirers was the youthful Louis XIV. himself; but she and her husband soon retired to their government of Guienne, and gave themselves up to penitence and devotion. The prince made a public satisfaction for the scandals of which he had been guilty, and wrote a book against the theatre, upon which Voltaire observes:—"Il eût bien mieux fait d'en faire un contre la guerre civile." He

died young; and his widow contracted the closest intimacy with Madame de Longueville. Madame de Sevigné called them *les mères de l'église*. Her eldest son was the brilliant Prince de Conti, who was elected King of Poland, and of whom St. Simon says that he was "les constantes délices du monde, de la cour et des armées, la divinité du peuple, l'idole des soldats."

The *Frondeurs* had celebrated the Cardinal's nieces as—

"Les Mancini, les Martinosses,
Illustres matrones de nocces!"

Laura Martinozzi became, in fact, the "material" of a very splendid alliance. Alphonse, Duke of Modena, married, without having seen, her. Her husband died early of the gout, and she found herself regent for her son. Her daughter, Marie Beatrice, was married to James Duke of York, and in due time became Queen of England, but only to return to the land of her adoption disinherited. The young duke was weakly in mind and body, and the duchess, disappointed in her hopes, retired to Rome, where she devoted herself to works of charity till her death.

The succeeding nieces are of a very different morality. Olympia Mancini fell to the lot of the Duc de Soissons. In her early youth she was the constant companion of the King, and it was even thought that he would marry her. She was associated with all his amusements. She it was who first initiated him in a love for ballets and operas. But happily for Louis XIV. he escaped. After her marriage with the Duc de Soissons, Olympia was all her life engaged in the most scandalous intrigues.

In common with her sister, the Duchesse de Bouillon, she was accused of consulting the notorious witch and poisoner, La Voisin, and of hastening her husband's death. So powerful were her enemies at court, that she felt that her only safety lay in flight; and she who had once aspired to the throne died a fugitive and an exile. That she was treated with undue severity there can be little doubt. But she lived to see herself well avenged.

Her youngest son, Eugène Maurice, was deformed, and was therefore designed for the church; but his genius was not theological. He took minor orders, indeed, and was provided with three rich abbeys; but military life was more to his taste, and he asked for service under the king. Louvois, the minister, who hated his mother, refused him, and the Abbé, in company with the princes of Conti, determined to make a campaign against the Turks on his own account. This did not much please the king, who recalled them. All obeyed but Eugene, who replied that thenceforward he renounced France. "Ne trouvez vous pas que j'ai fait là une grande perte!" said the king, laughing. But Eugene was, indeed, a great and irreparable loss to him and to France. The little deformed Abbé was that Prince Eugene who contributed so materially to the disgraces of Louis's latter years. With him Louis might have died the arbiter of Europe; without him the coalition would scarcely have survived the death of William the Third.

Of the numerous lovers of the Duchesse de Soissons the Duc de Vardes was the most favoured. The following anecdote gives a curious picture of the times. He had been exiled from court for some more than usually infamous intrigue, and was not recalled for twenty years. Meantime he had been amusing himself much as usual in the provinces.

Madame de Sevigné describes the meeting of the grand monarch and the courtier:—

"Il arriva à Versailles, et mit un genou à terre dans la chambre du roi; il pleura ses plus belles larmes. Mais un fou rire éclata à son aspect: cet arbitre des anciennes élégances avait conservé tout le costume de son temps. C'était le roi de la mode; mais, frappé de la baguette des fées, il avait dormi vingt ans. Cet homme admirable fit donc tout d'abord l'effet d'un revenant. Il arriva, comme dit si bien son amie, avec une tête unique en son espèce, et un vieux justaucorps à brevet, comme on en portait en l'an 1663. Oui, il y avait de cela vingt ans; cette mode ne se voyait plus que dans les portraits de famille. Le roi lui-même ne put garder son sérieux, et se prit à rire en le voyant. 'Ah! Sire, s'écria de Vardes, dont l'esprit était toujours de mode, quand on est assez misérable pour être éloigné de vous, on n'est pas seulement heureux, on est ridicule.' Le roi fit appeler le Dauphin, et le présenta à Vardes comme un jeune courtisan; Vardes le reconnut et le salua. Le roi lui dit en riant:—'Vardes, voilà une sottise; vous savez bien qu'on ne salue personne devant moi.' M. de Vardes, du même ton: 'Sire, je ne sais plus rien, j'ai tout oublié; il faut que votre Majesté me pardonne jusqu'à trente sottises.' 'Eh, bien! je le veux,' dit le roi; 'reste à vingt-neuf. . . .' De Vardes, toujours de Vardes, c'est l'évangile du jour."

Of all the nieces of Mazarin, Marie Mancini was the cleverest and most spirited. There is some disagreement in the contemporary accounts of her appearance. She is described by Madame de Motteville as being, when she first left the convent where she was educated, tall, thin, yellow and awkward; but she must have greatly changed as she grew up, for no woman was ever more admired. She was perfectly well read in polite literature, and passionately fond of the poetry of her native Italy. The king fell desperately in love with her, and she used her influence over him to inspire him with her own love for letters, and with a salutary ambition to excel, not only in rank, but in the art of governing a great people. Without her lessons he might have been a Louis XV. There seemed to be nothing between her and the throne. But an obstacle arose where it would have been least expected. Her uncle was jealous of her influence, which, he believed, might become dangerous to his own. Or, as some suppose, he opposed from a disinterested sentiment of patriotism, a union which, however honourable to his family, was not, as he believed, for the interest of the state. His letters to the king, dissuading him from marrying the beautiful and cultivated Marie, are still extant, and breathe a noble spirit of candid and unselfish solicitude for the public good. If Mazarin was not sincere, he was certainly a fine actor. She was finally married to the Constable Colonna, and after suffering much from his ill-temper and jealousy, retaliating by every species of intrigue, and running away from Italy in man's clothes, Marie was confined in a convent, where she amused herself by playing tricks upon the nuns. On one occasion she burst into the dormitory where they were all asleep, accompanied by a number of hounds, and crying *tayant, tayant!* as if the game was just breaking cover, for we conclude that *tayant* is the origin of our tallyho. The rest of her life was spent in different convents, and nothing is known of her end.

The career of her sister Hortense very much resembled hers. Amongst her numerous suitors were Charles the Second, then in exile, the Crown Prince of Portugal, and the Duke of Savoy. But after much hesita-

tion, her uncle, who now felt his end approaching, determined to bestow her upon the man whom he intended to make his heir. This was the Duc de la Meilleraye, a person not remarkable for anything. He was obliged to take the name and arms of Mazarin, and Hortense is known in history as the Duchesse de Mazarin. The nieces of Mazarin were not fortunate in their husbands. The Duke appears to have been ridiculously scrupulous, and to have subjected his handsome wife to a degree of restraint which must have been utterly distasteful to her. He had a passion for regulating the conduct of his household in the most minute particulars:—

"On nous raconte de lui des choses qui passent l'imagination: il en était venu à défendre aux filles de traire les vaches, dans l'intérêt de leur chasteté, et aux nourrices de donner à téter aux enfants le vendredi et le samedi. Il avait la passion des réglemens; il en fit un entre autres, et des plus burlesques, pour déterminer les règles de décence à observer, en certains cas, par les garçons apothicaires."

Like her sister Marie, Hortense, too, was imprisoned in a convent. She finally obtained her liberty, however, and passed over into England, where she was courted by all the wits and men of letters, and even endangered the reign of Querouailles. Amongst the attendants at her court was La Fontaine. After the revolution, William the Third allowed her a pension, and she lived in literary and epicurean ease, surrounded by wits, at Chelsea, where she died in 1699. On this melancholy occasion her intimate St. Evremont writes to a friend:—

"C'a été la plus belle femme du monde, mon ami, et sa beauté a conservé son éclat jusqu'au dernier moment de sa vie. C'a été la plus grande héritière de l'Europe; sa mauvaise fortune l'a réduite à n'avoir rien, et magnifique sans biens, elle a vécu plus honorablement que les plus opulents ne sauroient faire. Elle est morte sérieusement avec une indifférence chrétienne pour la vie."

Marie-Anne Mancini, the youngest of the nieces, was the pet of the French court and of her uncle, who took great pleasure in quizzing her when she was a mere child. The following joke gives a curious idea of the morals of the court:—

"La cour se trouvait à la Fère; le cardinal, une après dinée se mit à plaisanter sa nièce sur ses galants; il alla jusqu'à lui dire qu'elle était grosse, Marianne sa facha toute rouge; et l'oncle de s'en amuser, si bien qu'il continua la plaisanterie. On retirait les robes de l'enfant pour lui faire croire que sa taille s'arrondissait; ses colères divertissaient toute la cour. Il n'était question que de sa prochaine accouchement, et Marianne, un beau matin, trouva dans ses draps un enfant qui venait de naître. Il lui fallut bien alors convenir de sa maternité: elle jeta des cris de désespoir, et fit chorus long temps avec son nouveau né; elle assurait fort qu'elle ne s'était aperçue de rien. La reine alla faire sa visite de cérémonie à l'accouchée et voulut être marraine. Toute la cour, en grande pompe, vint la voir et défila devant son lit, selon l'étiquette. 'Ce fut son divertissement public,' dit Hortense dans ses Mémoires. 'On pressa Marianne de déclarer le père de l'enfant, et elle répondit que ce ne pouvait être que le roi ou le Comte de Guiche, car elle ne voyait que ces deux hommes-là qui l'eussent embrassée.' Telles étaient les plaisanteries du temps," adds M. Renée, 'et la manière dont on formait l'esprit des petites filles.'"

No wonder that after such an education the nieces of Mazarin should have brought misery into the families which they entered. Yet of all the nieces, except the first three, Marie-Anne appears to have been the least scandalous in her life. It is true she was

with her sister, the Duchesse de Soissons, in the affair with La Voisin; but no one believed that it was anything but a piece of glib curiosity. When asked by La Reynée, one of the Counsellors of State, whether, in her magical conjurations, she had not seen the devil, she replied to him:—'Je le vois en ce moment; il est laid, vieux, et déguisé en conseiller d'état.' She continued to reign as queen of fashion in Paris till her death in 1714, after having visited Italy and England, and enchanted all societies in which she appeared by her beauty, her talents, and her spirit.

We cannot conclude our notice of this very entertaining volume better than by quoting the paragraph in which the author reviews the fortunes of the family of the great Cardinal:—

"Cette dynastie des Mancini, qui s'épanouit un matin si brillante, eut un déclin singulièrement rapide. Le sang de Mazarin ne porta point bonheur à ces races illustres auxquelles il s'était mêlé; la maison d'Este, les Stuarts, les Vendôme, les Conti, les Bouillon, les Soissons s'éteignirent. Ce sang ardent de l'Italie y donna naissance à des héros, mais la flamme se consuma vite. Ce fut surtout par l'intelligence que les Mancini brillèrent; le duc de Nevers et ses sœurs mentaient, sous ce rapport, un regard de l'histoire; les Vendôme le Prince Eugène, le duc de Nivernois leurs enfants, regarèrent aussi cet heureux héritage, et mêlèrent à leur vie politique ou guerrière le goût persistant de l'esprit et des beaux arts."

A Portion of the Journal kept by Thomas Raikes, Esq., from 1831 to 1847. Vols. III. and IV. Longman and Co.

In noticing the concluding volumes of this remarkable diary, we may remind the reader that Mr. Raikes, during the period above mentioned, was the associate of men in the highest ranks of society in London and Paris, and had opportunities of witnessing some of the less public events of importance of that day. He was a near observer of the government of Louis Philippe, and of Lord Melbourne's six years' administration; and if not actually behind the political scenes, he looked on from the stage box with the eye of an experienced critic. Though sometimes dull and often commonplace, Mr. Raikes never descends to common scandal, and he seems to have been most scrupulous in his endeavours to give the right version of a story, as having the fear of posterity constantly before his eyes. On one occasion he says he hopes that if his memoirs are ever published, they will be found more authentic than those of another writer he mentions. This caution is useful even if it does not always succeed; as we learn at least what was believed to be the truth in the circle nearest to that of the actors themselves.

The consideration of the value of his records seems also to have been always present to the writer's mind. He is constantly in dread of setting down something too trivial or notorious, and we should imagine him to be one of those men who value his intimacy with high society above all earthly things, and would as soon have committed a crime as a *bêtise* of any kind. His circumspection accordingly prevents him from being garrulous or even fluent; and the sentiments, tastes, humours—even the good stories he admires and chronicles—are all of a pale uniform tone of colouring. With these characteristics Mr. Raikes' Journal will nevertheless be no mean assistance to the photographic historian

of the future—the Macaulay of the reigns of William IV. and the early years of Queen Victoria. It only remains for us to treat these accumulated stores as a zoologist would do the contents of one of his dredges. Upon overhauling the mass of materials—zoophytes, weeds, and minerals—a considerable portion may be thrown aside at once: they mean nothing: their original significance was trifling enough, and has long since been obsolete; much of the remainder consists of facts familiar indeed, but not altogether unwelcome on that account; and then possibly out of the residuum may be extracted some few specimens that are both rare and interesting. Much judgment is doubtless required in a chronicler to set their true value upon events that may be of great temporary interest; and on the other hand to give their real weight to occurrences that the public eye is apt to overlook.

Neither in penetration nor in discrimination is our author wanting; but in some few cases we are left to wonder at what could have induced him to register mere departures and arrivals in the manner of the 'Morning Post,' particularly as a great many of the stories are told with blanks instead of names. These blanks, by the way, are very irritating, and sometimes perfectly useless. Several amusing traits are described of Lord C— and Sir R. W—, where the main interest lies in the person and not in the incident. On other occasions the disguise is perfectly transparent. We proceed, however, to extract the following entries from the third volume, which extends over the years 1836 to 1839:—

"An old officer of rank died lately in the Canton d'Harcourt dep. du Calvados, bequeathing a large fortune to his nephew, on condition that he married within twelve months, but not a young lady to whom he was known by the testator to be attached. The year was drawing near to a close, when the nephew took the expedient of marrying an old woman of eighty-five, with whom he does not live, but whose poverty he has converted into comparative affluence. The two lovers are waiting anxiously for the death of the good old woman."

"During the heat of the Great Revolution, when the populace rushed into the château of the Tuilleries on the 20th June, two individuals were observed walking arm in arm on the *terrasse* near the river, engaged in conversation. One was dressed in the uniform of the Royal Artillery rather the worse for wear, and the other was in plain clothes. The artilleryman was heard to say to his companion, 'Viens du côté des bassins, et suivons les mouvemens de cette canaille.'"

"When they arrived in the middle of the garden, the officer appeared to be fired with indignation on seeing the disorders committed in the palace, and particularly when Louis XVIII. was forced to appear at the window, with a bonnet rouge on his head; he then exclaimed to his friend, 'Che Coglione, comment a-t-on pu laisser entrer cette canaille? Il falloit en balayer quatre ou cinq cens avec du canon, le reste courrait bien vite.'"

"This indignant speaker was Napoleon Bonaparte; had he then been overheard by the mob, the future destinies of Europe would have been altered, and France would have been deprived of a great name in her history."

"Watier's Club had a very short duration in London; but it was a feature in the society of that day, which will long be remembered as a scene of dissipation and high play, attended with the most fatal and ruinous consequences. It was originally instituted in 1807 by the Maddocks's, Calverts, and Lord Headfort as a harmonic meeting; a house was taken in Piccadilly at the corner of Bolton-street, and Watier, a superlative cook, was hired as master of the revels. This destina-

tion of the club was soon changed; the dinners were so *recherchés*, and were so much talked of in town, that all the young men of fashion and fortune became members of it. The catches and glees were then superseded by cards and dice; the most luxurious dinners were furnished at any price, as the deep play at night rendered all charges a matter of indifference. Macao was the constant game, and thousands passed from one to another with as much facility as marbles.

"Brummell was the supreme dictator, 'their club's perpetual president,' laying down the law in dress, in manners, and in those magnificent snuff-boxes, for which there was a rage; he fomented the excesses, ridiculed the scruples, patronised the novices, and exercised paramount dominion over all. He had, as I have before said, great success at Macao, winning in two or three years a large sum, which went no one knew how, for he never lost back more than a fourth of it before he levanted to Calais. During the height of his prosperity, I remember him coming in one night after the opera to Watier's, and finding the Macao table full, one place at which was occupied by Tom Sheridan, who was never in the habits of play, but having dined freely had dropped into the Club, and was trying to catch the smiles of Fortune by risking a few pounds which he could ill afford to lose. Brummell proposed to him to give up his place, and go shares in his deal; and adding to the 10*l.* in counters which Tom had before him 200*l.* for himself, took the cards. He dealt with his usual success, and in less than ten minutes won 1500*l.* He then stopped, made a fair division, and giving 750*l.* to Sheridan, said to him, 'There, Tom, go home and give your wife and brats a supper, and never play again.' I mention the anecdote as characteristic of the times, the set, and of a spirit of liberality in Brummell, which with all his faults he possessed, and which was shown towards an old friend in a way that left no pretext for refusal."

"Among the singular characters that frequented Watier's Club, was a man named Bob Bligh, a heavy fat fellow, as mad as a March hare. * * * One evening at the Macao table, when the play was very deep, Brummell having lost a considerable stake, affected, in his farcical way, a very tragic air, and cried out, 'Waiter, bring me a flat candlestick and a pistol.' Upon which Bligh, who was sitting opposite to him, calmly produced two loaded pistols from his coat pocket, which he placed on the table, and said, 'Mr. Brummell, if you are really desirous to put a period to your existence, I am extremely happy to offer you the means without troubling the waiter.' The effect upon those present may easily be imagined, at finding themselves in the company of a known madman who had loaded weapons about him."

The following story is related of the Queen of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who was deposed by a conspiracy in 1809. The Hereditary Prince was the son of Bernadotte, and is now King of Sweden:—

"The Queen did the honours with great seeming affability, and played a rubber of whist with the Hereditary Prince and the Ambassadors of England and Russia. After cards, the tea was served, with a magnificent plateau prepared for the Queen and the Prince. The Queen advanced, and poured out the tea into two cups, indicating one to the Prince, who, just as he was in the act of taking it suddenly felt the pressure of a thumb on his shoulder, forcible and significant enough to convince him that it was meant for a warning, the purport of which as quickly flashed upon his senses. With considerable presence of mind he immediately exclaimed, 'Ah, Madam, it is impossible that I can permit your Majesty to serve me!' and, seizing the plateau, turned it round adroitly in such a manner that the cup, which was intended for him, was placed before the Queen and the other before himself. The Queen turned mortally pale; and Charles-John watched the event with anxiety, still uncertain whether his suspicions were grounded! Was she about to con-

fess her crime? No! she quickly recovers, takes the cup, makes a smiling salutation to the Prince, and drinks up the contents to the last drop.

"On the following day the 'Gazette' of Stockholm contained the following short paragraph:— 'The Queen Dorothea died suddenly during the night, and the cause of her death was generally imputed to apoplexy.' This happened in 1813."

Much, as may be expected, is related of Talleyrand, the greatest celebrity in Paris:—

"The end of M. de Talleyrand was not only attended with great pain, but the wound in his back, which had spread down his hip, prevented his lying down, or even keeping a reclining posture. He sat on the side of his bed for the last forty-eight hours, leaning forwards, and supported by two servants, who were relieved every two hours. In this attitude he was attended to the last by his family and various friends, while the numerous servants in his hotel gathered in the adjacent room. It was in miniature the scene of the death of the old kings of France. He died in public. The library adjoining the Prince's bedroom, and from which it was only separated by a *portière* or curtain, was constantly filled with servants and dependants. Frequently one of them would draw back the curtain when unobserved, saying to those in attendance, 'Voyons a-t-il signé? Est-il mort?' His voice failed him at twelve o'clock in the day, and at a quarter before four o'clock, as Lady Sandwich called at the gate to inquire after him, a servant came down to the porter in his lodge to announce that he had just expired. M. de Talleyrand had been so often ill, and had so often recovered, that even at his age of eighty-four he would not believe that his case was hopeless. On this account he so long persisted in refusing to sign his recantation, or to receive a priest, being determined not to make this public avowal of a religious feeling, little in tenor with his past life, till he was absolutely on the point of quitting it.

"It was a perseverance in the dread of public opinion to the last hour which was fearful. At the moment when he was summoned into the presence of his God he seemed more anxious to avoid the scoffs of the world in case of his recovery, which was impossible, than to make his peace with Heaven,—before that tribunal where his appearance must be immediate and inevitable. His acquiescence at last was only obtained by the entreaties of the little Pauline, who told him if he deferred his signature she should feel miserable for the rest of her life. The comments of the world on his death are, as may be supposed, various. The Legitimists say, 'Il est mort en bon gentilhomme.' A lady of the *vieille cour* said last night in my hearing, 'Enfin il est mort en homme qui sait vivre.' And M. de Blancmesnil said, 'Après avoir roué tout le monde, il a voulu finir par rouer le bon Dieu.'

"I met the other day at Versailles Madame de Balbi, now grown old, but formerly well known by the long attachment which she inspired in Louis XVIII. when Comte de Provence. Her irregularities during the emigration, particularly at Rotterdam, with the Duc de Talleyrand, came to the ears of the royal lover, who broke off the intercourse by letter, saying, 'La femme de César ne doit pas être soupçonnée.' She wrote the following reply:—'Je ne suis pas votre femme, et vous n'avez aucun rapport avec César.'

"When he [Talleyrand] was at Valençay with a large party, the little Pauline came into the drawing-room where they were assembled, and the Prince said to her, 'Ma chère, où avez-vous été?' She replied, 'J'ai été à la messe prier le bon Dieu pour qu'il vous donne de meilleurs sentimens!' 'Petite bête!' said the Prince. She was brought up very religiously."

The entrance of the Emperor of Austria into Venice is thus glowingly described:—

"I went to the Beauforts' apartment on the Grand Canal, to view the splendid entry of the Emperor. All the windows and balconies of the surrounding houses are hung with damask and

tapestry, human heads are piled above each other in endless variety, and the stream offers a living mass of spectators in every species of bark, to view the gay procession. At two o'clock it appeared under the Rialto, coming from Fusina. Words cannot paint the gay and splendid scene: gondolas covered with silk drapery, and the boatmen in fancy dresses, opened the line of march; painted barges with music, gilded galleys, boats in which temples were erected with fluted columns and glittering cornices, flags and feathers, formed the escort; in these were the great officers of State, the Ambassadors, and the Imperial family of Archdukes, then came the Emperor and Empress in a floating temple, both of whom stood up in front bowing graciously to the huzzas of the crowded spectators. Their boatmen were dressed in the old Venetian costume; two blacks were stationed at the stern in Moorish dresses, while bands of military music played that beautiful national air, *Viva il Imperatore e Re*. This stream of gold and silver, and silver brocade floated majestically down the waters of the *canale grande* till it reached the lagoon, where a new scene awaited the Royal visitors. On one side, the ships of war, with their yards manned, and flags of every hue, fired repeated salutes, while on the other, a triple line of troops, marshalled along the quay, shook the air with their cheers and a triple round of cartridges to honour the sovereign. When this stunning salute was over, and the cloud of smoke had dispersed, the Imperial flotilla advanced to the shore, and the floating temple was moored to a temporary landing-place covered with scarlet cloth, upon which the Royal family gained the Piazza, and proceeded under a baldachin to the great church, where service was performed. It was indeed a scene not to be forgotten. Not so much a gorgeous spectacle as a fairy vision: unlike the heavy tramping procession upon earth, with its rumbling cars, and their dust, its cloth of gold and sweaty brows, it glided over the blue waters of the lagoon as a celestial pageant; its form was so fanciful, its tints were so soft, and its whole texture so airy, that it might have passed for a revel of Queen Mab, or the offspring of Aladdin's wonderful lamp."

Here is a French pun:—

"In the debate in the Chambers to-day, M. Dupin, speaking of Marshal Soult, called him a *palmier* which protected his party with its wide-spreading branches; a member wrote to him the following note:— 'Mon cher Dupin, — Votre *palmier* n'est qu'un *platane*, — *plat-ane*.'

"The following act of barbarous courage is related of Revendee Bey, surnamed the *One-eyed*, who is now the object of great attention at Constantinople. His father died when he was only sixteen years old, and the Kurdes, his subjects, refused to acknowledge him as his successor, on account of his youth, styling him *smooth-face*. Having called together the revolting chiefs, he advanced into the midst of them, and said, 'Well! you doubt my personal courage; I will now convince you of what sacrifices I am capable.' And with this remark he immediately tore his left eye from the socket, and threw it on the ground. This extraordinary act of courage so astonished the Kurdes, that they threw themselves at his feet, acknowledged him as their Chief, and afterwards fought for him like lions. This anecdote has also made a deep impression on the Sultan, who has restored him all his property."

"The 'Temps' has the following remark on the Nations of the world: 'England is a vast manufactory, a great laboratory, an universal counting-house. France is a rich farm, turning itself into a manufactory. Germany is an ill-cultivated field, because they are philosophers, and not peasants, who till it. Southern Italy is a villa in ruins. Northern Italy is an artificial prairie. Belgium is a forge. Holland is a canal. Sweden and Denmark are carpenters' yards. Poland is a sandy heath. Russia is an ice-house. Switzerland is a chalet. Greece is a field in a state of nature. Turkey is a field fallow. India is a gold mine. Egypt is a workshop for ap-

prentices. Africa is a furnace. Algiers is a nursery ground. Asia is a grove. The Antilles are sugar refineries. South America is a store. North America is a till full. Spain a till empty."

Opposite the title-page is an etching from a sketch of Prince Talleyrand by D'Orsay, with which may be compared an able but perhaps exaggerated verbal description of the same celebrated personage taken from a journal of contemporary date. In some points the two sketches do not exactly agree. We must recur next week to the concluding volume of Mr. Raikes's diary.

China, Australia, and the Pacific Islands, in the Years 1855-56. By J. D'Ewes, Esq. Bentley.

THIS amusing volume is from the pen of an adventurer who was tempted out to Australia about the latter end of 1852, to seek his fortune among the gold fields. He does not appear to be a man of much stability of purpose. Finding after a lengthened course of London and Parisian life that his physical frame wanted recruiting and his pockets replenishing, he proposed to go and pick up the precious metal *in situ* as the healthiest and surest mode of effecting these desiderata. Happily for the reader of his journal, Mr. D'Ewes' stay in Australia was not of very long duration. Of Melbourne, Ballarat, and Sidney about that period we have had descriptions and experiences enough. A cruise amongst the Friendly and Navigator Islands suggests little more than what we have been accustomed to read in many books of South Sea voyagers, since the time of Captain Cook, about cannibals and tropical nudity, canoe-barterings and Wesleyan missionary meetings; and we skip at once to China, where our author made himself very much at home with the people, and presents us with some truly interesting records of their manners and customs.

Shanghai, in the northern district of China, is a locality in which the recent disturbances at Canton have made us feel especial interest. It is supposed to contain 200,000 inhabitants, and presents a busy scene—

"On the river side of the city, a forest of masts appertaining to junks of all sizes and descriptions, and decorated with flags of every imaginable colour and device, extend as far as the eye can reach. The river itself is one scene of bustle and activity, being continually covered with boats and lighters conveying merchandise to and fro. On shore, the movement is, if anything, more perpetual and more complicated in its nature. Native porters, in all directions, are trotting in tune to a loud monotonous song, and bearing every description of load suspended in two packages at each end of a pole balanced across the shoulders. Sedan chairs, containing both natives and Europeans, are crossing and recrossing at every step. Everybody appears in a hurry, but very few Europeans are visible during the heat of the day, even in this comparatively cool season. They promenade in their carriages, on horseback, and otherwise, in the afternoon, on the quay or the race-course, which, indeed, are the only two spots they possess for exercise and amusement, in this very small and confined settlement. The surrounding country is impracticable for anything but pedestrianism, being traversed by narrow footpaths only, and intersected by ditches and canals everywhere. All commerce and communication in this vast province is carried on by water, and such a thing as a horse, mule, or even donkey, is rarely seen in the interior. I received a most hospitable invitation from the merchants to whom the ship was consigned, to make their house my home, and which, to a cer-

tain extent, I accepted; and there was initiated into all the arcana of the tea-trade, from its earliest preparation to its ultimate disposal—a subject too well known to need any comment in my journal.

"That profuse hospitality for which our countrymen in the East have been so long celebrated, is here practised to the greatest extent; and dinner-parties are the order of the day, of the most luxurious description. The Chinese, with a little instruction from a French *artiste*, soon become excellent cooks; indeed, they soon rival their teachers, and, as an almost unlimited supply of materials for culinary purposes is to be always obtained in a Chinese market, they possess a very wide field for their operations. Fish of many kinds, and some of them of most delicious flavour, amongst which may be included the *alose* or shad, the finest prawns in the world, and a small species of turtle; game in great variety and perfection, such as wild-fowl, snipes, woodcocks, and magnificent pheasants; excellent beef, mutton, and pork, and vegetables and fruits in the greatest abundance, form a category of good things that would excite the admiration of a Vatel. Ices worthy of Tortoni are of daily consumption throughout the hot season; and all wines and drinkables are admirably cooled. A great many servants are employed in different capacities, as a Chinaman has a great objection to waiting on any one but his own particular master; but, on the whole, the service is as quickly and well performed as in any European establishment. The large and spacious apartments are well ventilated; and, during the great heat of summer, the *punkha* is in continual operation."

Mr. D'Ewes, though not having the experience among the natives of Mr. Milne, whose journal of a long missionary residence in one of the great provinces of the Celestial Empire we lately noticed, fully confirms his statement that the natives have been much maligned by previous historians, so far at least as regards the neighbourhood of Shanghai:—

"My first visits in company with one of my hosts, was to the old city of Shanghai. The interior of a walled city in China is, perhaps, one of the most strikingly curious sights that can be presented to the eyes of a European, and which in the south of China it appears would be a dangerous experiment to attempt.

"In the north, however, it is a very different case. John Chinaman is a much more amiable personage, and I, for one, have wandered daily through the narrow galleries yeelp streets, formed by rows of wooden houses, carved, gilded, and painted, some in the most grotesque, others in the most elaborate and beautiful manner, and displaying, if possible, more crafts and trades than any European capital can boast of.

"Elbowing my way with true barbarian assurance through lanterns, silks, and umbrellas, and throngs of long-tailed Celestials of all casts and colours, through odours combining the faint incense of sandal wood burning in the Joss houses, the highly demonstrative emanations from the *cuisine Chinoise*, and the decided pungency of the *bouquet à la Billingsgate*, I usually bent my steps to those repositories where curiosities and articles of vertu were exposed for sale, and which 'more *Chinorum*' would bear comparison with any similar establishment in Wardour-street, or the Quai de Voltaire: indeed, some curious remnants of antiquity might be found here, for which the capitals of France and England might be searched in vain.

"Porcelain, both ancient and modern, that China's gayest art had dyed, bronzes of every size, and of any antiquity, and that beautiful turquoise blue enamel, now so rare and expensive in Europe, are here found in considerable variety and great perfection. Porphyry and soap-stone vases abound; Chinese paintings, brilliant in colouring but defective in perspective and outline, dazzle the eye; and the beautiful green jade-stone, manufactured into various ornaments,

and so precious to the Chinese dandy, is withdrawn from its case, and exhibited to the barbarian amateur.

"The shopkeeper is, in the meantime, descending with, no doubt, the eloquence of a 'Christie' or 'George Robins' (but in language which is, alas! a sealed book to me) on the subject of the value of his wares, and asking prices in proportion, one-tenth part of which he is perfectly prepared to accept, if offered; a Chinaman in the character of a vendor being equal to any Israelite since the time of Moses.

"The shops of the retailers in drugs occupy a very prominent position amongst the rest. They are generally exceedingly richly carved, gilded, and decorated, and to judge by the vases and bottles, the Chinese pharmacopoeia must be very extensive. Some of the repositories of silks are very rich and beautiful. The tobacco shops display a wonderful variety of pipes, and every article connected with the smoking department; and the tea-sellers, hatters, and confectioners are all very gaily and gaudily decorated.

"Cook-shops, with the *batterie de cuisine* and its curious contents openly manifested both to sight and smell, compose at least one half of the commercial establishments; and in some quiet corner, as far removed as possible from the noise and bustle of the street, a party of cadaverous looking individuals are enjoying the maddening intoxication of opium smoking. It is astonishing that amidst the enormous bustle and confusion caused by the crowds of foot-passengers, sedan-chairs in full trot, and porters recklessly hurrying on with heavy loads balanced on poles across their shoulders, in streets merely a few yards wide, that more accidents should not occur; but a Chinaman seems to have an intuitive perception of any approaching danger, and saves himself, almost at the very moment of collision.

"Gambling tables are everywhere to be seen in the open streets, and surrounded by anxious crowds of players. A combination of the dice is the game most in vogue, and strings of the copper cash of the country the medium of payment. The Chinese are desperate gamblers, in all probability the most incorrigible in the world."

A sporting excursion into the interior affords an interesting sketch:—

"On the morning of the 10th, we proceeded through the same flat and highly cultivated country, the fertility of which exceeds all description; we saw and shot many snipe, curlew, and plover, and a few pheasants, as the Chinese proprietors not being preservers, or even sportsmen, we considered ourselves here beyond all the received rules and regulations of the game laws, strictly confining ourselves, however, to the cock birds, for shooting a hen which was probably hatching her eggs in the month of May, was too bad even for China. Whenever the vicinity of an unfortunate cock pheasant was betrayed by his voice near the banks of the canal, we made our way through the standing corn, straight in the direction of the sound, and he generally rose within shot of us. They are splendid birds, very heavy, and similar to the preserved pheasant in England, except that they have a white ring round the neck.

"China, however, possesses her skilful poachers, as well as every other place, and the settlement, markets, and ships in the harbour, are plentifully supplied with game of all kinds that the country produces. A Chinaman does not dare to offer pheasants for sale in the settlement, between the months of March and August, as he is usually sure to get a good beating for his pains from some indignant sportsman; but sailors understand no such distinctions, and buy them, when offered sufficiently cheap, at any period. Every description of game is caught in the first place by snares or springes, in the use of which the Chinese are very skilful, but they have a fixed idea that an Englishman considers it necessary they should be killed by the gun, and in consequence riddle them with their iron shot previous to offering them for sale,

to the great danger and destruction of the teeth of the consumer.

"The country appeared more wooded, and the foliage very beautiful and varied. We passed a very curious fishing establishment, the canal being completely traversed by a fence of small bamboo canes, with numerous little inlets conducting into a labyrinth of holes and corners where the fish are eventually entrapped. The boats make their way through this elastic impediment, which gives way as they pass, and falls back again into its original position. We also witnessed another piscatory operation of a most extraordinary and interesting character.

"A small boat appears punned by a single man with a very long bamboo, and around the sides of the boat are perched a great number of cormorants of different sizes and colours. A small piece of string not tight enough to suffocate, but sufficient to prevent them swallowing, is tied around the lower part of the throat of each bird. At a signal conveyed to them by a touch from the pole of their master, the birds dive at once into the water, and after remaining sometimes submerged an incredibly long time, return to the surface with or without a fish in their mouths. In the former case, the man extracts the fish from the gullet of the cormorant, and proceeds to order fresh ones to a similar duty. The perfect training and docility of the birds are admirable; if they are fatigued they are allowed to repose on their accustomed perch on the side of the boat for a short time, but they must not abuse this indulgence. If they do they receive several light strokes of the pole, and resume at once their laborious occupation."

Here is an amusing picture of the city of Sou-cheou-fou:—

"About 11 A.M. we found ourselves near the suburbs of the great walled city Sou-cheou-fou, one of the most considerable in China, and supposed to contain a million of inhabitants. It is surnamed by the Chinese 'the Paradise of the Earth,' from the number of sensual luxuries it is supposed to contain. Few, if any, Europeans have been able to penetrate this city, of which the Chinese imperialists are extremely cautious and jealous; and they were then in such fear of a rebel force encamped not far distant, that the attempt would have been more difficult and hazardous than ever. We navigated the canal through the suburbs and immediately under the ramparts for more than three hours, amidst crowds of junks, and dwelling-places of all descriptions, including shops and warehouses, absolutely swarming with human beings of both sexes. At many of the windows, or rather enclosed balconies, groups of gaily-dressed Chinese ladies, corresponding both in appearance and costume to those celestial sketches we have been often accustomed to regard with wonder and admiration on our plates or tea cups, were gaily ogling the passers-by, or calmly smoking their long pipes, but that was the only feature of repose in the picture; the men were all actively engaged in some occupation or another, and the sounds, sights, and above all scents! that invaded our senses, formed a sum total of abominations I was very glad to escape from. We were obliged to keep within our cabins, and could only steal occasional glances through the windows, as it would not have been prudent for Europeans to have too openly disclosed themselves at this place."

The frequenters of the Derby will be amused at the following account of a Chinese race:—

"During my stay at Shanghai, the annual race meeting took place, and I witnessed some very fair racing with Arab and Colonial horses, on the pretty little course that had been made close to the town by the European residents. All the beauty and fashion of the place were to be seen in the stand. The most amusing part of the scene was a stake given for China ponies, ridden by Chinamen. A Chinaman has a most indistinct idea of equitation, and were it not that he is ensconced in a sort of haystack of a saddle,

would inevitably tumble off at every gambol of his steed, and he manages even to make his exit very often from this seat of comparative safety.

"Imagine from ten to twenty shaggy animals of every colour and size, from ten to fourteen hands high, some of them resembling bears far more than horses, mounted by Chinamen of the most grotesque appearance and costume, and literally covered by housings or saddles nearly as large as themselves. Upon the start being effected, one half of these jockeys are unhorsed, or rather unhoused, and are either biting the dust or waddling after their impracticable steeds. Their companions who manage to keep their seats, and to direct their course in a proper direction, continue to gallop on until some other catastrophe ensues, such as the reversing of one of their sheepskin saddles, or the pony bolting with his rider into one of the muddy ditches that line each side of the course; and there are rarely more than one or two survivors that accomplish the whole round. These would, if permitted, continue to gallop on to the end of time, or at least to the end of their ponies, having no idea of the termination of the race, and are often left to do so amidst the cheers of the spectators, so that the one who holds out the longest is declared the winner. The races terminate in balls, dinner parties, and all the profusion of Eastern hospitality."

Our readers will have gathered from these extracts that the narrative of Mr. D'Eves' four years' wanderings affords many pleasant passages, and is nowhere dull or uninteresting.

Life and its Realities. By Georgiana Lady Chatterton. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett. THERE is no question that this is a novel with sufficient merit to obtain and deserve a considerable amount of immediate, if not very durable, popularity. Some writers might probably consider this a sufficient encomium, but as we have reason to suppose that Lady Chatterton has been aiming at something higher than the success of a season, it becomes worth while to inquire how far she may have succeeded in reaching her aim. If we considered this aim to be indicated by the title of her book, and interpreted this last in its most obvious sense, we see not how we could avoid pronouncing her object conspicuously missed. "Why," asks the traveller in 'Little Pedlington,' "does Colonel Dominant call his residence an abbey?" "In consequence," he is answered, "of its being a small red-brick house in the middle of a cabbage garden." It is at least equally judicious to entitle a story 'Life and its Realities,' when the principal parts are filled by such obvious and every-day characters as a highly poetical forger, a philosopher in love, and an old ghost who walks regularly every evening into a pit full of fire, to the great edification of a little girl who watches him from her crib. Granted that these personages, the ghost excepted, are not actual impossibilities, it is still a mistake to bring them all together in a book professing to treat of the realities of life. Lady Chatterton may be favoured with a large acquaintance among the oddities of mankind, but to present them as average specimens of the race is to imitate the French traveller, who, observing a red-haired girl filling her pitcher at a spring, straightway enriched his note-book with the valuable remark—*Les filles de cet hameau sont rousses.*

For example, we have most of us heard of one baronet having been transported, and can readily imagine that the same catastrophe

may have befallen other members of the order, or, at least, that this might have been the case, with comfort to themselves and advantage to society. Pass then for Sir Lionel Renton. But we must say that to bring a similar calamity upon his son and heir, displays a lamentable poverty of invention. Could he not have been *sus. per coll.*, or might he not have poisoned himself, or volunteered upon a filibustering excursion, or done anything for the sake of that variety which we have the authority of Euripides for calling the most delightful of all things? As it is, the only perceptible difference between his fate and his father's is, that while one actually undergoes transportation, the other is only drowned in running away from it. Besides, we are struck by a most awful consideration. It is clear that, if every writer of fiction exercised his or her undoubted prerogative of transporting baronets with a liberality equal to Lady Chatterton's, there would soon be none left to transport. Lady Chatterton has had her full share, and, without the most unconscionable encroachment on the rights of her colleagues, can never send another of the race beyond seas. She must therefore cast about for a new order of victims. How can we conceive that the audacious imagination accustomed to prey upon baronets can ever stoop to a meaner quarry—to esquires, to knights, even to honourables and right honourables? Much rather will it go on from strength to strength, and the next transportee will be a baron—an earl—possibly even a bishop! Let the Peerage be warned in time.

We imagine, however, that Lady Chatterton's object is not so much to teach that baronets are but men, as to inculcate a general spirit of contentment, and deprecate unreasonable expectations of felicity. The *corpus vile* for the experiment supposed to establish this doctrine is poor Lucy Lennox, afterwards Mandeville, afterwards Derwent, who, after having been miserable half her life because she cannot marry the man she likes, is condemned to be more miserable all the rest of it for having at length succeeded in doing so. Lady Chatterton's conclusion is therefore the reverse of that usually arrived at by novelists—"So they married, and (therefore) were happy ever after." It is evident that it would have been very easy to alter the moral by reversing the catastrophe, and we cannot pretend to be much impressed or edified by a lesson for the inculcation of which it is necessary that poor Mr. Augustus Derwent should possess neither common sense nor common honesty. His having disappointed Lucy's expectations is no proof of their unreasonableness in themselves, or that they might not have been abundantly realized if she had but intrusted their fulfilment to a man of more sense and worth. Somehow this unlucky Augustus is the best drawn male character in the book, really true to nature, and, with all his faults, far more interesting than the authoress's heroes and villains, who are generally something like what might have been conceived by Miranda if Ferdinand and his companions had been all drowned, and a cargo of fashionable novels had come ashore in their stead. The female characters are infinitely better, drawn with a tact and nicety which convinces us that the authoress's *forte* lies much more in observation than in sentiment. We cannot but think that Lady Chatterton has only to act on this hint to write a very excellent novel, an end still more

likely to be attained if it were also sought by a considerable condensation of style, a somewhat more moderate indulgence in the luxury of sermonizing, and a steady resolution never on any account to quote another line of poetry.

Passages in the Life of a Soldier: or, Military Service in the East and West. By Lieut.-Col. Sir James E. Alexander, Knt. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

A SOLDIER'S life, always one of change and adventure, is subject to peculiar vicissitude and peril in the service of Great Britain. The mottos of some of our regiments, such as *Per mare, per terras*, or *Ubique*, or *Quo fas et gloria ducant*, are applicable to the whole army. From the snows of Canada to the burning sands of Africa, from the swamps of Burmah to the dusty plains of Australia, east and west, and north and south, in all quarters of the globe, the British soldier is called to serve his Queen and country. Even in time of absolute peace there are deadly foes to contend with in the fatigues and fevers and other casualties of climate and duty. And though we talk here in Europe of a forty years' peace after the Battle of Waterloo, our troops have had constant wars in many regions of the globe. We doubt if peace has prevailed in all parts in contact with the British Empire, for six months together, since the beginning of the reign of Victoria. India, or China, or Burmah, or Kafirland, or some other field, has been ever astir with military adventure, before that great war broke out with Russia, which is sometimes said to have broken the forty years' peace. A great deal of nonsense, therefore, has been spoken about the old Peninsular heroes, as if the generations that have arisen since their day had seen no active service. There are many officers who entered the army since Waterloo, who have had greater variety of military experience, and witnessed more stirring scenes, than the men of any previous time of our history. The Sikh war, for instance, seemed no child's play to Lord Hardinge and the veterans who had been in the battles of Napoleon. The army that landed in the Crimea, and perished there through mismanagement, was largely composed of men inured to hardship and accustomed to adventure in many lands, and not a few survive to tell the story of their campaigns. Lieut.-Col. Sir James Alexander has seen service in other climates, but the passages in his life which he produces in the present work are confined to the last ten years, first in Canada, then in the Crimea. These two places afforded opportunities for witnessing the comparatively peaceful duties and the grim realities of military life. The Canadian reminiscences commence with the year 1848, when Colonel Alexander was on the staff of the late General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander-in-Chief of H. M. forces in North America, with whom he had formerly served at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1849 the troubles broke out in connexion with the Indemnification Bill for the riots of 1837—38. The loyal party were enraged at the conciliatory measures adopted by the government under Lord Elgin, and when the bill for the indemnification of those who had suffered by the rebellion received the royal assent, the British party (as it called itself) proceeded to open violence. The parliament house at Montreal was burned down, the Governor-General attacked and wounded, and the town

kept in confusion till the troops restored order. These events Colonel Alexander witnessed, and has given an account of what he saw, valuable as coming from one above the party rancour of the local combatants. To him belonged the credit of recovering the pictures of the Queen, which had disappeared during the riot, and which now decorate the seat of the legislature at Quebec:—

"I had occasion to be much out about this time, a great part of one night, when Colonel Taché, commanding the armed constables, was drilling them by lamplight, and marching them to and fro before the Bonsecours market. It was difficult to persuade him, so full of martial ardour was he, that it was better to house them, armed as they were with cutlass and pistol, and keep them ready for action in the market, than to provoke an attack on them by the opposite party, all ready for a fight as they were. I saw the attack made, and people wounded at Tétus Hotel, and then had a long hunt to recover the large pictures of her Majesty carried off from the Parliament House, no one seemed to know where, the night it was burnt. I found them in obscure places in the outskirts of the city, and it was gratifying to be able to lodge them for a time in the General's sitting-room."

During the burning of the house of M. Lafontaine, one of the members who was obnoxious to the mob, a scene occurred worthy of being remembered with that of the Roman sentinel found at his post under the ashes of Pompeii—

"When the house was burning, and the flames rushing down stairs, two sentries of the 71st Highlanders moved about at their posts in the house, as if there was nothing the matter, all the rest of the people had fled. A gentleman looking back, and seeing the soldiers, called to them to come out at once. They coolly answered, 'We have got no orders'; and it was not till a sergeant was found to take them away that they would leave their posts."

At a later period Colonel Alexander was witness of the disgraceful scenes that occurred, when Gavazzi was attacked while lecturing in a Protestant church at Montreal—

"Father Gavazzi was addressing the audience in Zion Church from the front of a temporary platform. On three sides, behind him, were seated about a dozen and a half of gentlemen, among whom were some clergymen. Gavazzi was conspicuous by his commanding figure, long hair, and black gown, with large crosses on the breast and left shoulder, as he is usually seen in pictures. He spoke in English, and it was not easy to follow him at first. He was discursive, and his accent was of course peculiar. He was calm, and energetic, and violent by turns. He talked of the errors of Popery, of the danger of Protestant parents sending their boys to Roman Catholic schools and colleges, and their girls to nunneries, for education; recommended Protestants on no account to allow their precious Bibles to be banished from their seminaries; said he could hardly believe that this was a land enjoying freedom under British rule, since, though Brownson (before mentioned) had been allowed to lecture violently, and several times, against that Protestantism he once professed, yet he (Gavazzi) had been attacked with sticks and stones at Quebec. He 'suited the action to the word,' threw about his arms, and clenched his fists, occasionally flinging the loose folds of his gown over one shoulder, whilst his hair at times streamed over his face. The whole scene and appearance of the lecturer must have been startling to those with weak nerves, and there was a lurid glare of light shed through the southern windows of the church. I strongly felt that 'coming events' do sometimes, indeed, 'cast their shadows before them.' The audience maintained a deep silence for a time; but I thought, that if I had been a Roman Catholic, and heard Gavazzi's powerful denunciations against my creed, I must have been greatly stirred and moved against him, and that his man-

ner of lecturing amongst, possibly, a mixed audience, was dangerous in the extreme. I also wondered at the boldness of the man, and how little he seemed to regard his own life, or the peril he then was in, and of the dangers he had already so frequently passed."

Presently shouts and cries were heard outside, and the police being overpowered by the mob that had been collected to attack the orator, some soldiers were brought down. They were young troops belonging to a regiment that had come to Montreal that very day, and allowance has to be made for the confusion of the sudden duty to which they were called. It was proved in the trials that took place afterwards, that the order to fire was shouted out not by an officer but a miscreant in the crowd, and of the many who fell dead by far the larger part consisted of Protestants. The treacherous word of command, for which the Major was at the time accused, was given at a moment when a crowd coming out of the church was in front of the troops, many of whom fired in the air, else the execution must have been fearfully greater.

In another chapter Barnum's visit to Montreal is described, with an abstract of his lectures on Temperance and the Maine Liquor Law. Some parts of his address are dubious in their tendency, and might be almost used by a speaker on the other side of the question:—

"I drank a great deal once myself, but I now see it is a universal evil, and that the best man in society, the most social, generous, liberal, falls by the infatuation of liquor. The parsimonious man is too mean to get drunk."

"An Irishman used to come home often drunk, and once when he was watering his horse, his wife said to him, 'Now, Paddy, is not that baste an example to ye; don't you see he laves off when he has had enough, the craytur! he's the most sensible baste of the two.' 'Oh, it's very well to discourse like that, Biddy,' cried Paddy, 'but if there was another horse at the other side of the trough to say—Here's your health, my ould boy! would he stop till he drunk the whole trough, think ye?'"

Colonel Alexander looking on the Temperance movement with favour gave it what support he could at all times. He mentions also the visit of Mr. Gough, the eloquent temperance orator, who we observe this week has again arrived in England:—

"Mr. Gough, the celebrated lecturer, came twice to Montreal, and I asked him if he would lecture to the garrison; he said, 'I think I can speak to soldiers with some effect, as I am the son of a pensioner of your 52nd Regiment.' The men heard him with great attention, he made them laugh one minute, and they were sobbing and crying the next. Of their own accord they went and asked him to lecture again; he did so; many took the pledge and kept it, and when he left they accompanied him to the wharf, and cheered him heartily as he went off in a steamer."

Sporting and sleighing, and other pastimes of the Canadian seasons, furnish materials for lively narratives, and a record of graver importance is the account of a visit to the military academy at West Point, during an excursion in the United States. But we leave these scenes of the West with the author in the spring of 1855, when he made his tenth voyage across the Atlantic, on being summoned with his regiment, the 14th, to the Crimea. The second volume is entirely occupied with sketches of the siege of Sebastopol. There is no attempt at consecutive narrative, but merely a selection in chronological order of notices of the most memorable incidents. Some of these detached scenes

certainly give most vivid pictures of life in the camp and in the trenches during that terrible siege. We do not find any novelty in the account of the general operations, but there are many details of what the author himself witnessed not given in any of the works that have appeared. One important service done by the British force on the day of the assault of the Malakoff is not generally known. After describing the surprise of the fort by the French, Colonel Alexander says:—

"By this time the Russian reserves before mentioned were moving towards the bridge over the Admiralty Creek, and, observing some commotion about the Malakoff, they tried to go back and assist there; a British officer prevented them, and materially assisted in enabling the French to hold the Malakoff. Major H. F. Strange, R.A., was in command of the batteries in the Quarries; and, after the French columns had attacked the Malakoff, and were trying to establish themselves in it, he perceived masses of the enemy pushing forward to repulse them through some streets of the Karabelnaia suburbs, which were enflamed by only two of the guns of No. 17 Battery, where he was commanding. Promptly cutting away with his artillerymen the left faces of the five other embraasures, he brought the guns to bear in the same direction as the other two, though it threw them off their platforms, and was enabled to direct a crushing fire of round shot and shrapnell on the Russian reserves coming up in support."

"The Russians came on to the open ground, but the shot and shell told on them fearfully, and arms and legs flew into the air; they retired, but, again attempting to run this terrible gauntlet, they were driven back a second time. The energetic service performed by Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Strange, C.B., at a critical moment, was most valuable. The Russians, giving up the Malakoff, ran towards the Redan, filling the wide space behind the breastwork which crossed it. Thus the enemy at the Redan became overpowering, and this accounts for what now ensued."

Of the disastrous result of the British attack on the Redan the author speaks in the right spirit, after explaining the causes which led to the failure:—

"Thus had the Great Redan been assaulted and carried, and held for two hours; and though it was mortifying that it was not held longer, it was so ordered by Divine Providence; and probably if our people had retained it in force during the night, they would have all been in the air before the morning. We know there were wires laid to blow up the magazine in the Malakoff, which were only discovered by the French picking up earth to throw on the burning gabions used to smoke out some of the enemy who fired from the lower part of the tower, and refused at first to surrender. Our people did what lay in their power, and are not less thought of or esteemed by their comrades than the repulsed assailants of the breach at Badajoz, covered with harrows and crows'-feet, and bristling at the top with sword blades. The slaughter at both places was great; a great sacrifice was required, and it was given."

After all that has been written about the Crimean campaign we have read these recollections with much interest. Colonel Alexander tells his stories in a plain, straightforward style, and with much good feeling. His successful exertions for the comfort and welfare of his men deserve the study and imitation of regimental commanding officers. The worst fault is that the author has a weakness for poetry, and every now and then introduces a quotation, quite as likely to be foreign to the subject as not. But the narrative itself is good, and will afford valuable materials to the future historian of the war.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Συμπόσιον ὑπερὸν τὴν ἑλληνικὴν ἑταιρίαν. Τόμος δ'. Williams and Norgate.

The Intellectualism of Locke. An Essay. By Thomas E. Webb, M.A. Dublin: McGee and Co.

A New and Complete Course, Theoretical and Practical, of the French Language. By Auguste Aigre de Charente. Longman and Co.

Journal of the Very Rev. Rowland Davies, LL.D., Dean of Ross. Edited by Richard Camfield, B.A. Printed for the Camden Society.

The History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Peace of Paris, 1856. By Charles Duke Yonge. Rivingtons.

Post Office Directory of Yorkshire, with Maps of the Three Ridings. Kelly and Co.

LOCKE'S Essay on the Human Understanding, by common consent, stands at the head of all books that have been written on mental science. There are comparatively few, however, who can give a reason for the faith that they have in Locke's renown, or who can give a clear statement of the peculiar principles of his philosophy. On one point, indeed, the origin of our ideas, the most conflicting assertions have been made, some representing Locke as favouring the idea that he was a materialist on this ground, ignoring all sources of ideas except those derived from the outward world, while others as strenuously affirm that he recognised internal sources of ideas as fully as was done by Reid or Kant. The truth is, that Locke did not express himself on this subject with the clearness or the consistency that he might have done. He did not deny the existence of internal, or what were afterwards called innate ideas, but the formation of these he certainly represented as first produced by external causes, if not introduced actually from the outward world. Experience is necessary for the awakening in the mind these ideas, if not for creating them. Mr. Webb labours to make Locke appear more precise and systematic in his statements on this subject than he really was. What all would desire would be to hear how Locke represented the subject, after the clearer investigation and exposition of it by Reid, Kant, and Sir William Hamilton, and modern metaphysicians. The student will find in Mr. Webb's treatise on the Intellectualism of Locke, an able review of the principal points that were under discussion at the time Locke wrote his Essay, with an attempt to harmonize his views with the doctrines now generally held by sound metaphysicians. He shows, for instance, that Locke held in substance the doctrine of innate ideas, recognising the understanding itself as genetic or formative of ideas which Sensation and Reflection are in themselves wholly incompetent to give. He shows also that Locke anticipated the Kantian distinction of knowledge into *à posteriori* and *à priori*, synthetic and analytic. Also he endeavours to demonstrate that Hume's doctrine of materialism was not, as usually represented, the necessary development, but the dogmatic reversal of Locke's theory of the origin of ideas, and that Locke in the fundamental questions of psychology was at one with Kant, though with regard to metaphysical science the two philosophers diverged. Had the language of psychology and metaphysics been as accurately defined in Locke's time as it now is, the disputes about his opinions would not have arisen, nor would the strange conclusions of Hume, Berkeley, and others, have been possible. There is still wanted a clear exposition of the great fundamental principles of the science of mind, showing the distinction between necessary and conditional knowledge, and marking the division between metaphysical and psychological inquiries. Mr. Webb's strictures on M. Cousin and on Sir William Hamilton, as critics of Locke, are frequently just, but we believe that the objections of these philosophers to parts of Locke's Essay are founded greatly on the erroneous statements of Locke from the inaccurate use of the terms employed by him. Since the time of Reid and of Kant there is a clearer perception of the two distinct fields of inquiry—viz., the study of the neces-

sary conditions of thought, and the study of the materials of thought. The former branch is one department of mental science, but not all mental philosophy, as Professor Ferrier and others would represent it, nor is it essential to the pursuit of many other objects of mental research, just as in physics the study of the laws of vision is distinct from the study of the objects of vision.

The Graduated Course of French Studies, by M. Auguste Aigne de Charente, French Master in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, has some special and marked advantages, among the multitude of educational works of the same class that are constantly being published. The course is complete in one volume, arranged so as to introduce the pupil to successive branches both of the theory and practice of French grammar and syntax; and the exercises under each rule consist of two portions, one to be written, the other spoken, a colloquial knowledge of the language being a practical object always kept in view. The work is divided into four parts; the first, treating of pronunciation and accent; the second, French and English syntax compared; the third, Gallicisms and Anglicisms; the fourth (written in French) syntaxe de construction, syntaxe d'accord, difficultés. M. de Charente has devoted more than usual proportion of space in his manual to the idioms of the two languages, which he rightly deems a most important department of study, especially where colloquial knowledge of French is immediately desirable. He says that "Idiotisms are the soul and life of conversation, and that to speak French is certainly now as much the aim of every man of the world, as to converse in Greek was, in the latter years of the republic, the ambition and pride of every Roman patrician." A very copious collection of idiotisms (or idioms, as idiomatic phrases are more commonly called in English) occupies the whole of the third part of the treatise. Idiom sometimes is used to denote local dialect merely, but more frequently the peculiar use of words and expressions in each dialect. A collection of French exercises, and a select reading-book, consisting of extracts from the best French authors of the last three centuries, are in course of preparation by M. de Charente, and, from the present work, we expect that they will be also of a superior stamp.

Mr. Yonge's History of England is as good a compendium for school use as has yet been prepared. For style, Goldsmith's Abridgement with its supplements will be preferred by many teachers, but Mr. Yonge has the advantage of materials not in the hands of previous compilers. Besides the historical volumes of Macaulay, Lord Mahon, and Alison, the memoirs and correspondence of the Grenvilles, Lord Rockingham, Lord Malmesbury, Fox, and other leading statesmen, and the despatches of Wellington, and Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors, have afforded new facts and illustrations of important periods of English history. These and other published sources of information have been used by Mr. Yonge with diligence and judgment, and his volume forms a complete and comprehensive manual, clear in its narrative, and generally fair and impartial in its statements. The index is arranged in such a manner as to form a chronological table of the general history of England, from the earliest times to the Peace of Paris in 1856, so that the volume forms a useful work for general reading and for ordinary reference, as well as a good text-book for educational purposes. Some of the biographical sketches, such as the character of Chatham, of Nelson, and Wellington, and many portions of the work, are written with a force and eloquence not usual in concise historical manuals of the class.

In the compilation of the Post-office Directory for Yorkshire, as in similar works of the class, Mr. Kelly, the publisher, has the advantage of official materials not at the command of private enterprise. Notwithstanding this vantage ground, no pains seem to be spared in obtaining every possible information, and the result is a most complete Directory, with as few errors as can reasonably be expected in a work of such multiplicity of details and of so ample di-

mensions. The volume, consisting of about 1750 pages of double columns, includes directories of all the principal towns in Yorkshire, and of the rural parts of the county. Descriptions are given of the sites and scenery, and of the occupations and manufactures of each place, with occasional notices of matters archaeological and economical, as well as accurate statistics, so that the work is an excellent general Gazetteer as well as a detailed official Directory for this important county. Several carefully executed maps accompany the volume.

New Editions.

The Life of Alexander Pope, including Extracts from his Correspondence. By Robert Carruthers. Second Edition. H. G. Bohn.

Jane Eyre. By Currer Bell. New Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts. By John Henage Jesse. New Edition. Vol. I. H. G. Bohn.

Canada, the Land of Hope for the Settler and Artisan, &c. Second Edition. Algar and Street.

MR. CARRUTHERS, in the new edition of his Life of Pope, preliminary to a reprint of the poet's works in Mr. Bohn's Illustrated Library, has incorporated many new facts that have been brought to light of late years. Some additional matter from unpublished sources has also been used by Mr. Carruthers, who has carried out his researches with zealous enthusiasm and unwearied industry. About the main points of Pope's personal life and character little has been added to the information originally given in Spence's Anecdotes. But several errors have been corrected, which have been currently repeated by all biographers on the authority of the 'Memoirs' by William Ayre, published in 1745. Mr. Carruthers says that of seven hundred and more pages in the two volumes of Ayre, not fifty are original, the rest having been quoted or stolen from other authors; and the whole work exhibits inextricable confusion, inaccuracy, and misrepresentation. One error which runs through his narrative is assuming that Pope's correspondent, Edward Blount, was brother of the poet's female friends, Teresa and Martha Blount. This has been copied by every succeeding biographer. Mr. Carruthers makes much of the fact that the brother of the Miss Blounts was not Edward, Pope's correspondent, but Michael Blount, Esq., of Mapledurham, in Oxfordshire, who survived till 1739. Edward Blount died in 1728. Some extracts from the Mapledurham manuscripts, including letters from Pope, Mallet, Mrs. Howard, and others, add to the interest of the Memoirs. A few other minor corrections and enlargements of the biography occur, but on the whole the story of Pope's life is sufficiently well known, and all the facts worthy of preservation seem now to be collected by Mr. Carruthers. Criticism on the poet's works has been exhausted, and his position as an English classic fixed, in spite of the detraction of recent writers of the maudlin and spasmodic schools. This illustrated edition of his life will obtain, as it deserves, a wide popularity.

Mrs. Gaskell's Life of Charlotte Brontë has renewed and extended the public interest in the remarkable novels which gained for "Currer Bell" a celebrity in modern literature. 'Jane Eyre,' 'Shirley,' and 'Villette,' and also 'Wuthering Heights,' by 'Ellis Bell,' and 'Agnes Grey,' by 'Acton Bell,' the sisters of Miss Brontë, are in course of republication in a series of half-crown volumes, to be followed by similar reprints of standard novels by Thackeray, Leigh Hunt, Miss Martineau, and other popular writers of fiction. To this edition of 'Jane Eyre' is prefixed the preface to the second edition, in which Miss Brontë, with the exaggeration which forms one characteristic of her writings, describes Mr. Thackeray as "the first social regenerator of the day, the very master of that working corps who would restore to rectitude the warped system of things." And then she adds, with amusing simplicity, that he resembles Fielding as much as

the Eagle resembles the Vulture! Poor little Charlotte Brontë!

Mr. Jesse's Memoirs of England under the Stuarts contain some curious details, not familiarly known to students of history, and it is a work that ought to be at hand for reference. Well executed engravings of noted personages of the times, generally from well-known paintings, add to the interest of the work, which appears in the series of Bohn's Historical Library.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

Will not Persia imitate Turkey? By M.A. Wertheim and Macintosh.

Model Schools. A Sketch of their Nature and Objects. By Patrick J. Keenan, Esq. Groombridge and Son.

Which is Which? This or That? By C. Dagobert. John P. Shaw.

Eloquence; its Principles reduced to Practice. John P. Shaw.

The Essence of Grammar, or a Leaf of Love to Save a Tear. W. Tweedie.

Will not Persia imitate Turkey by becoming a dependency of the great European confederation, before the stone cut without hands destroys Nebuchadnezzar's image? Such is the question propounded at full length on the title page of a pamphlet by M. A. After drawing breath, our only answer, in no irreverent spirit, to this long question is, "Heaven knows." It is hidden from man, and M. A.'s confused and wordy disquisition gives no help to the interpretation of scripture prophecy on the subject.

The inaugural address delivered on the occasion of the opening of the Belfast Model School, by Mr. Keenan, Head Inspector of National Schools in Ireland, we have read with much satisfaction. This school seems to be admirably conducted, and its constitution is framed on principles which unite moderate and patriotic men of all parties. In the ordinary branches of education the best systems are introduced, and the difficulty as to doctrinal religious tuition is got over by the separate instruction of the children whose parents desire it by teachers sanctioned by the Bishop of the diocese, and by the Roman Catholic Bishop and the Presbytery of Belfast each having use of the school at fixed times for this department of special instruction. Industrial training, for girls as well as boys, forms a prominent feature in the Belfast Model School arrangements. This lecture may afford most valuable hints to the managers of schools elsewhere.

Which is Which? This or That? is the title given by M. Dagobert to a compendious dictionary of French and English words apparently identical, but presenting shades and niceties of meaning requiring explanation. To take a common example, the English word "sensible" is interpreted by M. Dagobert, persuadé, sage, judicieux, sensé, while the French "sensible" means tender, that feels, sensible, evident. The English "exercice" is thème, devoir, composition, travail (arts), étude; the French "exercice" is exercise, labour of the body, practice. Instances are given of the absurd mistakes made in consequence of these differences in apparently parallel words, as when a high dignity of the church was spoken of as a pleasant man, meaning doux et bon, but interpreted by a listener as plaisant, i.e. comical and ludicrous.

The public speaker's *vade mecum* is intended as a manual of elocution for the masses. If the million are all to become public speakers, listeners will be at a premium. But a high authority has advised that men should "practice rhetoric in their common talk," to which accomplishment this little treatise will afford hints culled from the authorities from Quintilian and Cicero down to Blair and Walker. Eloquence is a gift of nature, elocution an acquisition of art. Quintilian said he had heard many men famous for elocution, but not one who understood elocution. Those who think themselves orators may therefore, without offence to this self-esteem, peruse what is to be said on the subject of good speaking.

List of New Books.

Alexander's Passages in the Life of a Soldier, 2 vols., 8vo. cl., £1 1s.

Armstrong's Memoir, by Rev. T. T. Carter, 12mo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

Arnold's Henry's 1st Latin Book, 12mo. cloth, new edit., 3s.
Bisrael's Works; Venetia, Henrietta Temple, Sybil, Tancred, 2s. 6d.
Contarini Fleming, Alroy, Coningsby, 1s. 6d. ea.
Davidson's (C.) Concise Precedents, 5th edit., 12mo. cloth, 9s.
Glover's (R. M.) Mineral Waters, post 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.
Gray and Percy's Key to Old and New Testament, 8vo. cl., 4s. 6d.
Hall's Christian Philosopher, post 8vo. cloth, new edit., 4s.
Hassall's (A. H.) Fresh Water Algae, 2 vols., 8vo. cloth, £1 15s.
Jobson's America and American Methodism, post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.
Mackenzie's (Mrs. C.) Six Years in India, post 8vo. boards, 2s.
Maxwell's Flood and Field Illustrated, 12mo. bds., 1s. 6d.; cloth 2s.
Moodie's (S.) Roughing it in the Bush, post 8vo. boards, 2s.
Nuts and Nutcrackers, 12mo. boards, 2s.
Prideaux's Churchwarden's Guide, 8th edit., 12mo. boards, 6s. 6d.
Ragg's Creation's Testimony to its God, 6th edit., 8vo. cl., 10s. 6d.
Riddle's Manual of Scripture History, foolscap 8vo. cloth, 4s.
Rousseau's Confessions, post 8vo. cloth, 2s. 3d.
Smith's (H.) Zillah, foolscap 8vo. cloth, 2s.
Synopsis of British Seaweeds, from Harvey, 12mo. cloth, 5s.
Tales of the Trains, by Tibbitts Tramp, 12mo. boards, 1s. 6d.
Thrower's Questions in Arithmetic, 12mo. cloth, 2s.
Tom Burke, vol. 2, by Lever, crown 8vo. cloth, 4s.
Trollope's (Mrs.) Widow Married, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.
Welsh Family Cruise, 12mo. boards, 2s.
Wordsworth's Occasional Sermons, 6th series, 8vo. cloth, 7s.
Yonge's History of England, crown 8vo. cloth, 12s.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

DR. WAAGEN'S WORKS.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Dingwall, 5th August, 1857.

SIR,—Permit me to correct the very grave misstatement made in your columns of the 1st instant, to the effect that I had borne testimony to the value of the works of Dr. Waagen. They were Mr. Wornum's Catalogues of which I spoke in the letter to 'The Times' to which you allude.

I trust to your courtesy to insert this letter in some part of your columns where it will not be likely to be overlooked, and am, Sir, &c.

J. RUSKIN.

BACON AND SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Mr. Smith to Mr. Hawthorne.

SIR,—My attention has been called to the following statement in the 'Literary Gazette' of the 9th of May:—

"Miss Bacon's book, a volume of imposing dimensions, is introduced by a preface from Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, who thus alludes to Mr. Smith's appropriation of his countrywoman's labours:—'An English writer (in a letter to the Earl of Ellesmere, published within a few months back) has thought it not inconsistent with the fair play upon which his country prides itself, to take to himself this lady's theory, and favour the public with it as his own original conception, without allusion to the author's prior claim.'"

I beg to assure you that I had never heard the name of Miss Bacon until it was mentioned in the review of my pamphlet in the 'Literary Gazette,' Sept. 1856. I had then great difficulty in ascertaining where Miss Bacon had written anything respecting the Shakespeare Plays. Having done so, and read the article on 'William Shakespeare and his Plays,' it seemed to me so preposterous for any one to conclude that I had derived my theory from thence, that I did not think the insinuation worthy of notice. The association of your name, however, gives the statement an importance and respectability which the former insinuation in the 'Literary Gazette' did not possess, and therefore, although as a "writer" indifferent to fame, as a "man" I cannot allow such a calumny to pass unnoticed.

If it were necessary I could show, that for upwards of twenty years I have held the opinion that Bacon was the author of the Shakespeare Plays, but I trust that what I have written will be sufficient to induce you to withdraw the offensive imputation.

Waiting your reply,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Mr. Hawthorne's Reply.

Liverpool, June 5th, 1857.

SIR,—In response to your note of the 2nd instant, I beg leave to say that I entirely accept your statement as to the originality and early date of your own convictions regarding the authorship of the Shakespeare Plays, and likewise as to your igno-

rance of Miss Bacon's prior publication on the subject. Of course, my imputation of unfairness or discourtesy falls at once to the ground, and I regret that it was ever made.

My mistake was perhaps a natural one, although unquestionably the treatment of the subject in your *Letter to the Earl of Ellesmere* differs widely from that adopted by Miss Bacon. But as I knew that a rumour of her theory had been widely, though vaguely circulated, for some years past, on both sides of the Atlantic, and also that she had preceded you in publication, it really never occurred to me to doubt that, at least, some wandering seed had alighted in your mind, and germinated into your pamphlet. Under urgent circumstances, I had taken upon myself to write a few prefatory and explanatory words for my countrywoman's book. It was impossible to avoid some allusion to your pamphlet; and I made such reference as seemed due to an attempt to take an easy advantage of a discovery (allowing it to be such) on which Miss Bacon had staked the labour and happiness of her life, and to develop which she had elaborated a very remarkable work.

I now see that my remarks did you great injustice, and I trust that you will receive this acknowledgment as the only reparation in my power.

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

* * We hope, as Mr. Hawthorne sees the great injustice he has done to Mr. Smith, he will endeavour to see the greater injustice he has done to Shakespeare. The whole affair of the Baconian theory, both as to its history and its evidences, is now before the public; and the supporters of the theory have so completely cut the ground from under each other, that we suppose we shall hear no more about them. A good riddance. Mr. Smith, who has held the opinion for twenty years that "the Shakespeare plays" were written by Bacon, and Mr. Hawthorne, who, although he was aware that Mr. Smith's method of treating the subject was wholly different from that of Miss Bacon, nevertheless charged Mr. Smith with having taken his theory from that lady, are neither of them very likely hereafter to disturb the faith even of the most credulous portion of the public. They have effectually put each other out of court.

JOHN WILSON CROKER.

MR. CROKER, whose health has for some time been in a declining state, died on Monday night, at the villa of Mr. Justice Wightman, near Hampton. Thither he had been lately removed from his own residence at Kensington, in hope of deriving benefit from change of air and scene. For a time he appeared to rally, but his powers were exhausted, and in his 77th year has passed away one whose name will have some distinction in the annals of literature.

John Wilson Croker was born in 1780, in the county of Galway, where his father, John Croker, was then engaged in his official duties as Surveyor-General of Ireland. After receiving his preliminary education at Cork, he was sent up to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his B.A. degree in 1800. The Historical Society was then in its early vigour, and in the rivalry of the mimic debates in that nursery of politics and oratory, young Croker acquired practice and confidence in public speaking. In 1802 he was called to the Irish bar, and in 1807, having been employed as counsel in a disputed election for Downpatrick, he contrived, after a temporary repulse, to obtain the seat for himself. He afterwards continued to sit in all the successive Parliaments until 1832, representing at different times Athlone, Yarmouth, Bodmin, and Dublin University. In the first parliament of William IV., which met in 1830, he sat, along with the present Duke of Wellington, then Marquis of Douro, for Aldborough, one of the boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Bill. Of that measure Mr. Croker, as was to be expected in one who had so long enjoyed the sweets of office, was a most vehement opponent, proclaiming constantly that it would inaugurate a

period of turbulence and revolution. Croker was in Parliament a short time when Jeffrey was a member, and considered the rival critic and political journalist as worthy of his especial virulence. He had the benefit of long experience in parliamentary tactics, and hence was enabled to cause the brilliant and accomplished Scotchman frequently to appear at a disadvantage. The dexterous Ex-Secretary of the Admiralty watched his opportunity when his adversary was languid and collapsed, and unable to reply. Jeffrey was soon after made a Judge, and Croker's borough having been put into Schedule A, he ceased to sit in Parliament, so that the contest of the rival wits did not long furnish amusement to the House of Commons. Croker's strength lay in uttering strong invectives and severe sarcasms, but he had little of genuine eloquence and less of sound statesmanship. His political creed was not like that of Sir Charles Wetherell or Sir Robert Harry Inglis, and other old English Tories of that day, *magnanimi heros, nati torporibus annis*, as Christopher North called them. Croker's conservatism was an acquired feeling, in which reverence for great people, and even the outward badges of authority, formed no inconsiderable part. No man since Cicerbo displayed more the foible of boasting of his aristocratic acquaintances, and his perpetual anecdotes about this Duke and that Lord must be known to those who have been much in contact with him of late years. His political views had also assumed their colour from the new position he occupied after being returned to Parliament. In Dublin he had professed liberal opinions on some points, such as Catholic emancipation. In London he was thrown in the way of patrons who secured his rapid advancement by an easier path. By an able speech against the prosecution in the Wardle charges he gained the favour of the Duke of York, and he acquired the friendship and patronage of other illustrious personages—the Prince Regent and the Marquis of Hertford among the rest—in whose circles his literary talents and conversational powers rendered him a welcome guest. In 1809 he obtained the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Admiralty, which he held till 1830, when he retired with 1500*l.* a year charged on the Consolidated Fund. He declined taking part in public affairs after the passing of the Reform Bill, but notwithstanding his loud predictions of impending revolution, he quietly enjoyed for nearly thirty years his leisure and his pension, to which was added, in 1837, a grant of 300*l.* a year in the name of Mrs. Croker, charged on the Civil List, and, at a later period, apartments in Kensington Palace. In 1828 he had been nominated a Privy Councillor. More detailed notice of his political and official life would here be out of place; but his literary career was one of more enduring celebrity.

His first literary production was published as long ago as 1803, anonymously. It was a volume entitled 'Familiar Epistles to Frederick E. Jones, Esq.,' in which he gave earnest of the powers of sarcasm which characterized his later writings. 'An Intercepted Letter from China' was his next work, also anonymous, in which he gave spirited satirical descriptions of life and society in Dublin. Some poetical attempts were next made, the best of which were Songs of Trafalgar. At a later period the Battle of Talavera, Ulm, and other heroic or historical themes, incited him to metrical composition, but his poetry does not merit resuscitation, except in a brief record of his literary employments. He obtained more credit from a publication of a graver cast, in 1807, on 'The State of Ireland, Past and Present.'

After Mr. Croker's permanent residence in London he found ample leisure for study, as seems to be the case with most of the men of letters who hold situations in the public offices under Government. 'Letters on the Naval War with America,' editions of 'Lady Hervey's Letters,' and of 'Lord Hervey's Memoirs of the Reign of George II.,' a translation of Bassompierre's 'Embassy to England,' and various other works, were among the fruits of Mr. Croker's official leisure. One of the most popular of his works was a selection of

'Stories from the History of England for Children,' in which he sought to instil his now cherished political opinions into the minds of the young. The idea of thus using history for influencing public opinion was adopted by Sir Walter Scott, who employs it for the patriotic purposes of his Scottish 'Tales of a Grandfather,' which he acknowledged were founded on the model of Mr. Croker's 'English Stories for Children.'

In 1831 appeared the work which will secure Mr. Croker's name the most esteemed place in our national history of literature, his annotated edition of Boswell's Johnson. The industry and learning brought to bear on this work were immense, and the illustration of the biography from that time assumed a new aspect. A serious mistake was made in the arrangement of the work, according to which the variorum notes were incorporated with the text of Boswell. Numerous errors and blunders were also exposed in the reviews of the work by Macaulay, Carlyle, and other critics. To some of their attacks satisfactory replies were given, but others were never met. However, in 1835, the appearance of an edition of the work, in ten volumes, with the notes withdrawn from the text and printed separately, disarmed further criticism, and subsequent editions, one of which is in a single volume, have established Croker's Boswell as the standard edition of the great Johnsonian biography. In his edition of Pope, Mr. Croker had the advantage of the active assistance of Mr. Peter Cunningham.

After his personal withdrawal from public life Mr. Croker's pen continued active in the cause of his political friends. His contributions to the 'Quarterly Review,' of which he was one of the original promoters and founders, are known to have been numerous, but it is needless to specify them, as a selection is announced for publication in a form similar to the articles of Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Macaulay, from the 'Edinburgh Review.' It will be found that Croker has had the credit or discredit of writing various papers which were really the work of Dr. Gifford, one of the most cruel and caustic of reviewers. However, in his recent review of Lord John Russell's 'Life of Thomas Moore,' and other acknowledged papers in the 'Quarterly,' Mr. Croker has shown quite as great skill in the use of offensive weapons as William Gifford did, and in fairer fields of attack. One of Mr. Croker's latest appearances before the public was in the controversy arising out of a translation of the Count Montalembert's book on 'The Future of England,' prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Croker. This unpleasant discussion is too recent to require being recalled to memory. The matter remained where it was taken up, Count Montalembert having demonstrated that his work had been unfairly altered by the translator, but whether by the direction or through the oversight of Mr. Croker was not satisfactorily explained. We have since recognised Mr. Croker's hand in occasional newspaper communications, as on the announcement of the late Duke of Rutland's death, when he published some reminiscences of a visit with the Duke to his Derbyshire estates many years ago. These gossiping recollections of great people formed a chief feature of Mr. Croker's conversation. When they touched on literary or historical matters they were valuable, but quite as often they referred to social and personal details about aristocratic personages, much of the kind which enlivens conversation in 'high life below stairs.' The virulent bitterness of many of his anecdotes has frequently been described, and there was some ground for the remark that 'Croker is a man who will go a hundred miles on the top of a coach through sleet and snow, merely to search a parish register in order to prove that a man is illegitimate, or that a lady has slightly understated her age.' 'Croker's malignity' was a byword and acknowledged fact with political friends as well as foes. His attack on Sir Walter Scott, at a time when his old ally was sinking under adversity and disease; his abusive article on Sir Robert Peel, written just after receiving the worthy

baronet's generous hospitality at Drayton Manor; his treacherous onslaught on Moore while professing the warmest friendship—these and other too well-known cases confirm the common estimate of his character. Mr. Disraeli's grossly personal portrait of Mr. Rigby, in 'Coningsby,' accounts for the resentment shown against that politician by Mr. Croker in the 'Quarterly.' The icy heart of the brilliant sycophant at the table of the Marquis of Steyne, in 'Vanity Fair,' is represented by Mr. Thackeray under the name of Mr. Wenham. A man like this few can have held in genuine respect. It was the interest of some to hold him up as an oracle, and his society was courted, and his information and talents made use of by those in his confidence, but he was much feared and little trusted by those out of the circle of his companionship. His zeal in obtaining public appointments for political and personal friends established a claim for the gratitude of the fortunate nominees, and it is understood that he gained for Southey the honour of the laureateship. A record of his table-talk, at his house at West Moulsey and elsewhere, would contain many curious passages, and if he has left any personal memoirs their publication would be welcomed. One honourable memorial of his official life there is in the steady and warm support he ever gave to the cause of arctic adventure. Whether this was a spontaneous zeal on his part, or the result of Mr. Barrow's prompting, the name of Mr. Croker occupies an enviable place in the charts and official documents that record the exploits of British daring and skill in these regions. Mr. Croker was a Fellow of the Royal Society (1810), a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, and other learned bodies.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Crystal Palace Company is to be held on Tuesday, at the Bridge-house Hotel, Wellington-street, London-bridge, to consider a Report that has been drawn up by a Special Committee of Shareholders, and addressed to the general body of Proprietors. It would appear by this Report that the Foundations of the Building are going to rot, that the Maintenance and Repairs alone cost 10,000*l.* a-year; that the Fêtes, Shows, and Concerts generally have been attended with loss; that the Expenditure is excessive even now; that the Accounts are confused and jumbled together; in short, that the whole concern, under the present direction, is one vast, ill-managed, unmitigated failure.

Since the appearance of the Committee's Report a sort of counter Report has been issued by the General Manager. The statements are curiously contradictory. We select such portions as are of most material interest:—

THE PEACE FESTIVAL.

The Committee's Report.

"The working drawings designed by Baron Marochetti for the Peace Trophy and Scutari Monument, were submitted to the Directors at an expense of 650*l.*, and to that amount is to be added the sum of 1258*l.* (including 100*l.* to Baron Marochetti), making the total cost of the Peace Festival 1908*l.*, against which sum the receipts in 'cash only' amounted to 628*l.*, making a loss of 1280*l.* to the Company. A portion of the materials have been made serviceable for other purposes."

The General Manager's Report.

"There can be no doubt that the Peace Festival was a pecuniary success, from the number (about 10,000) of Season Tickets that were sold on the day itself, and on those immediately preceding. The 628*l.* assumed by the Committee to have been the sole receipt on the occasion, arose from half-guinea admissions for the day only, and is in addition to the amount produced by the Season Tickets sold in consequence of this attraction.

"The amount paid to the Baron Marochetti for the designs and drawings, and for his personal su-

peritendence of the erection of the Peace Trophy and the other monuments erected for the Festival, was the 100*l.* alluded to in the Committee's Report. The 650*l.* named was for the purchase of the colossal equestrian statues of Richard Cœur de Lion and of the Queen, and for the construction of the Scutari monument. All these monuments were cast, brought to the Palace, and erected at the sole cost of Baron Marochetti, by previous arrangement with him. The expense incurred by him under these heads was so great, that it is doubtful if, even including the 100*l.*, he was not a positive loser by his bargain with the Company.

"It should be remembered that the two equestrian statues, with the four figures of the Scutari monument, remain the property of the Company."

THE OPERA CONCERTS.

The Committee's Report.

"Twelve Concerts were given by the Italian Opera Company under an agreement with Mr. Gye, and it appears that the enormous amount of 10,038*l.*, was paid to that gentleman under the said agreement; the expense of the fittings of the orchestra, advertisements, &c., amounted to 1422*l.*, making a total cost of 11,460*l.* The net receipts (on ten days only), were 5567*l.*;—add to this, the whole amount of the blue two-guinea tickets, 1423*l.*, and half the amount (which we consider a fair proportion) of the yellow two-guinea tickets, 5179*l.*, with also the sum of 483*l.* for reserved seats, making a gross amount of 11,230*l.*, and showing a balance *against* the Company of 231*l.*; this is irrespective of the loss of daily admissions, which, by a return in the possession of your Committee for the corresponding twelve Fridays in 1855, amounted to the sum of 4378*l.*, showing a loss of 4609*l.*

"In reference to the sale of the Programmes, we are informed that Mr. Gye provided the Chorus, which was not stipulated for in the agreement, and the exclusive sale of the Programmes was secured to him for that consideration.

"No amount has been returned for the Railway Expenses of the Band to and from the Palace; but the Company having made arrangements for their conveyance, whatever the expense may be, must, of course, be added to the loss ascertained.

"It appears therefore to your Committee, that under the arrangements entered into, the Shareholders incurred a loss, at the lowest estimate, of upwards of 5000*l.*, in respect of the Twelve Italian Opera Concerts in 1855.

"Your Committee call your attention to the one-sided bargain in the contract made with Mr. Gye.

"Mr. Gye was to receive 6000*l.* for the Artists, and 1000*l.* for the Band, and the contract goes on to say,—

"When the amount received from the sale of Season Tickets, whether they admit to the Concerts or not, together with the receipts taken at the doors, or from the sale of Tickets on the days of the Twelve Concerts, and also from the sale of Reserved Seats, shall have amounted to 20,000*l.*,—Mr. Gye is to receive one-fourth of such additional receipts."

"Your Committee cannot understand why, and on what principle, the *One Guinea Season Tickets* were to be included in this contract, the holders of which were excluded entirely on Concert days, and by adding the amount derived therefrom (15,489*l.*) to the Concert receipts, put an extra 3,300*l.* into Mr. Gye's pocket.

"Your Committee have therefore to report in reference to the 'Opera Concerts' and 'Peace Festival,' that a large loss has been sustained by the Company consequent upon the extravagant outlay incurred for what is termed by our Directors 'the frequent novelties and varied attractions' of the past year.

"Since the foregoing observations were made the Directors have issued a Supplemental Report, stating that a profit of from 17,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* has been made upon the above Concerts, Festivals, and Exhibitions.

"It is evident they take into their calculation a large amount of the sums received on all descrip-

tions of Season Tickets, and make them applicable only to the above special occasions, while they entirely ignore the expenses of the Saturday Concerts, and the all but exclusive privilege of one day in six set apart for the benefit of Season Ticket-holders.

"The number of attendances by Season Ticket-holders during the year 1856-7, as appears by a return rendered to your Committee, amounted to 312,529, which, at the lowest possible estimate, represents a sum of no less than 15,626*l.* The above return only proves the correctness of the opinions expressed by your Committee as to the large loss sustained by the Company upon the special occasions above alluded to."

The General Manager's Report.

"The subject of these concerts is one on which so much misconception exists that a short narrative of the transaction may be necessary to make the subject intelligible.

"In the spring of last year, on the eve of the commencement of the season, Covent Garden Theatre was burnt down, and it was soon found that the Crystal Palace was the only place in London, or the neighbourhood, in which the great singers of the Royal Italian Opera Company could be heard by any large section of the public. The Board will recollect that in this emergency Mr. Gye applied to the Company, and a negotiation was finally entered into with him for the exclusive use of his artistes for the season; one of the first stipulations being that during the entire season they were to sing nowhere but at the temporary Opera House and the Crystal Palace. The terms proposed by Mr. Gye for twelve concerts under this and other stipulations were a little under 8000*l.*; but as it was considered desirable to interest him in the success of the speculation, the sum was reduced to a fixed payment of 6000*l.* and a contingent interest in the amount received. At the same time, it was deemed inexpedient that Mr. Gye should have any right to interfere with the general arrangements of the Palace, or to dictate what classes of tickets should be issued, in what proportion, or at what prices. The only mode, therefore, by which this could be adjusted was to secure such a sum to the company as the experience of the previous year justified them in expecting would be received from the sale of Season Tickets, and to give him a share in any receipts above that sum. On this principle 20,000*l.* was agreed upon as the sum to be taken by the company in the first instance, and any receipts above that amount, from Season Tickets and from payments at the doors on the days of the concerts, were to be divided in the proportion of three-fourths to the Company, and one-fourth to Mr. Gye. It must be remembered that 20,000*l.* was in excess of what had been received from the sale of Season Tickets in the previous year.

"Had the concerts proved a failure, Mr. Gye would have received 6000*l.* instead of the 8000*l.* originally stipulated for by him. As, however, they proved successful, he gained 1000*l.* by the bargain, beyond what he would have received under his original proposition.

"The band was always considered as an entirely separate and distinct transaction, and the 1000*l.* allowed for it was a mere repayment of outlay.

"The report of the Committee shows a balance on this transaction of 231*l.* against the Company; but they have omitted to take credit for the materials re-used, and the property in store, which are fairly worth at least twice that amount. It is also manifestly incorrect to credit the concerts, as the Committee do, with only one guinea on the whole number of Two-Guinea Tickets sold, inasmuch as it is known that many persons took these Season Tickets wholly in consequence of these concerts, who would not otherwise have taken them at all, and consequently a certain portion of the second guinea is fairly attributable to this attraction. I am convinced that it is not too much to assume this amount as at least 2000*l.*, in addition to the proportion estimated by the Committee.

"One other item to which I must demur, is the

assumption by the Committee that the whole of the shilling receipts on the twelve Fridays occupied by the concerts were lost to the Company. The returns prove that the contrary was the case to at least a considerable extent, inasmuch as the number of persons visiting the Palace on the first four days of the corresponding weeks in 1855 was 392,092, while in 1856 it was 441,751, showing a balance in favour of 1856 of 49,759.

"The number of shilling visitors on the corresponding Fridays in 1855 was 78,740, showing an apparent loss of 29,001 visitors in 1856, or less than 1500*l.*, instead of 4378*l.* as stated by the Committee."

MAINTENANCE OF THE BUILDING.

The Committee's Report.

"Your Committee, accompanied by Mr. Earee, clerk of the works, have been over the building; and after a careful survey, recommend most earnestly the commencement of a Reserve Fund (however small in the beginning), to meet contingencies that must occur in the course of a year.

"With respect to the item of 11,244*l.* in the Revenue Account for 'Maintenance and Repairs,' your Committee, from the short time at their disposal, found it impossible to enter fairly into matters of detail. They therefore can scarcely form a correct opinion, but they have ascertained that if a sum of 10,000*l.* were annually allowed for maintenance and repairs, it is the opinion of the clerk of the works, that the building would be substantially kept up, thus showing an apparent saving of 1300*l.* upon the present expense.

"As to the foundations under the flooring of the building, these are of very great extent. Your Committee find that there are a vast number of wooden piles driven into the clay, to support the flooring and the heavy cross timbers, on which the flooring itself rests. The cross timbers, in a great many instances, lie on the clay itself, and wherever that is so they are in a state of rotteness.

"The upright piles driven into the clay are uniformly rotten. Your Committee are of opinion that they must be replaced by brick piers and kyanised timbers.

"In order to see these piles, the clay has to be dug out from around each of them; new ones must be substituted, isolated from the clay itself.

"There is no kind of drainage underneath the flooring; all the drippings from the various trees and plants above run through the floor and form pools of water among the supports of the flooring.

"There is a vast amount of timber underneath the flooring, and also large quantities of plaster casts and mouldings.

"The drippings from the trees and plants fall on the heaps of timbers and on the plaster mouldings, and tend greatly to the deterioration of the stores. These drippings also add to the decay of the cross timbers and upright supports. We found several of the uprights of the flooring (which have been newly placed in substitution for uprights become rotten) standing at this moment in water.

"There seems no security against fire originating from below among the large heaps of timber.

"Your Committee trust that immediate steps may be taken to prevent such a contingency. They understand the amount of insurance effected is about 80,000*l.* It is for the Shareholders to decide if this amount is sufficient.

"There is no effective control over the workmen under ground. The foreman of the workmen stated that he was constantly called away from below to attend to his duties among the workmen up-stairs, and during his absence there was no control over the men.

"Losses of money, &c., under the Refreshment Departments are most frequent, and the property lost is rarely restored to the owners.

"This might be prevented very simply by raising a small line of brickwork up to and flush with the flooring, as far as the outer edge of the Refreshment Department, and making one man bear the entire responsibility for all property dropped under the Refreshment Department, and inside the line of wall.

"A small per-centage might, if necessary, be charged for the recovery of lost property.

"Your Committee strongly recommend that the foreman of the workmen below the building be not allowed to leave his post on any pretence; his constant presence is necessary to establish an effective control over the workmen employed in the underground works, and to prevent their neglecting their duties.

"Your Committee found a Russian Cannon and a Mortar, taken from Bomarsund, which had excited great interest when on the Terraces, half hidden among a heap of wood and rubbish underneath the Palace flooring."

The Committee might have mentioned the heaps of packing-cases and miscellaneous objects scattered in confusion in some of the galleries, a sad patent evidence of the slovenly superintendence of the officials.

The General Manager's Report.

"The estimate of 10,000*l.* a-year for the maintenance of the building, given by the clerk of the works, is one which I have already submitted to you. It might be more correctly stated in the following form—that 100,000*l.* in 10 years would be required for this purpose, though one year it might be 15,000*l.* and another 5000*l.* But certainly an average expenditure of 10,000*l.* will not be sufficient, if the recommendation of the Committee is carried out to substitute brick piers for the wooden props that now support the floor. In a building like the Crystal Palace, which is practically a great conservatory, and where the floors are of necessity in contact with flower-beds, which must be kept continually watered, a certain amount of decay must constantly be going on, whatever precautions are used, and the repair of this is a main item in the above estimate.

"I do not hesitate to say that the Committee have very much exaggerated the instability of the floor. The main building is entirely supported on brick piers or iron pillars, and the floor stands on uprights eight feet apart in every direction, so that the partial decay of one or two of the uprights is of no pressing importance, and cannot affect the general stability of the structure in the least degree.

"With regard to fire, every conceivable precaution is taken against its occurrence. Water is laid on to every part of the building from the tanks at various elevations, and engines and hose are stationed at the points where they would be most available.

"The amount of property lost below the floor is very small in the aggregate, and certainly not such as would justify the building some thousand feet of wall, from 10 to 20 feet high, which would be required to enclose the five refreshment departments in the Palace. A simpler remedy would be to close the interstices of the floor-boards or cover them over with oil-cloth, which I have contemplated doing for a long time, and have only been deterred from recommending by the expense."

LAW EXPENSES.

The Committee's Report.

"Your Committee have gone through several of the bills of charges against the Company for the year 1856. They amount altogether to the large sum of 2011*l.* This amount includes a bill for 1000*l.* incurred in parliamentary matters, which has not been seen by your Committee; neither have they been able to go into the very heavy item of 2801*l.*, the stated amount of the expenses of the prosecution against Robson. But with regard to the general charges which they have seen, they draw the following results—namely, That the law expenses of the Company are much heavier than they consider they ought to be. That much work is handed over to the Solicitors which might and ought to be done by the Company's officers; and that in many instances, like the following, the attendance charged as having been made by the Solicitor could not have been made by him; and, if made by a clerk, they should not have been charged for as made by the Solicitor. Here is an example:

Dec. 12th.—Engaged at the Palace all day ...	£2 2 0
" Rail and cab expenses ...	0 11 0
(And on the same days, in the Bill of Costs for General Business)	
Dec. 12th.—Engaged 4 hours with Sir J. Paxton and Directors ...	1 6 8
" Attending Mr. Smith 2 hours ...	0 13 4
" Perusing Report ...	0 13 4
" Drawing Resolutions ...	1 1 0
" Attending Secretary thereon ...	0 13 4
	£7 0 8

In addition to 4*l.* extra charged for work done by the clerks in the Solicitor's office. There are several similar instances. It also appears that the expenses for merely prosecuting a man for purloining two coats from a visitor's carriage cost the Company 102*l.* 15*s.*, independent of the county allowance of 15*l.* 16*s.* for briefs and counsel. Total, 118*l.* 11*s.*

"Considering the above, and the numerous other cases brought before them, your Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the Solicitor should be engaged at a fixed salary not exceeding 600*l.* per annum, and that neither directly nor indirectly should he be eligible to any other office in the gift of the Shareholders or the Directors."

The General Manager's Report.

On the subject of Law Expenses the General Manager is silent.

REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Committee's Report.

"Your Committee consider that while the wants of the *higher* classes have been fairly attended to, the interests and wishes of the *poorer* classes have been most inadequately provided for, or overlooked.

"There are a great many persons who, under existing arrangements, are unable to obtain refreshments at the Palace, at or near the prices at which they can obtain them at other places of refreshment.

"Your Committee would recommend this subject being brought forcibly to the notice of the Contractors, as it is one most seriously affecting the popularity of the Palace as a place of resort to the masses.

"Your Committee consider the renewal of the Contract for the Refreshment Department will require great judgment and consideration on the part of the Directors, as there are points in the present contract—especially the one relating to 'aerated Waters'—that will require complete alteration. In illustration of this, they remark that, despite the high price charged to the Public, the Company are losing sixpence per dozen upon the great quantities sold; such loss amounting, as admitted by the General Manager and Secretary, to 200*l.* a-year. Had the original contract been carried out, your Committee had distinct evidence that, instead of a loss of 200*l.*, there would have been a clear gain of at least 3000*l.* per annum. The Committee hope this very important contract of the Refreshment Department, which will expire in February next, will,—now that its value has been made public,—be thrown open to general competition: not so much that the highest offer should be accepted, but that the Company should have the choice of any offers that may prove most advantageous.

"Any new contract entered into for the Refreshment Departments should be *exclusive* of the sale of aerated beverages by other persons.

"Your Committee consider it would be very desirable that small fountains or jets of water for drinking, within the building and grounds, should be established forthwith. The want of these is greatly felt daily, especially in hot weather."

The General Manager's Report.

"So far from the 'interests and wishes of the poorer classes having been most inadequately provided for or overlooked,' it is actually the case that more accommodation has been provided for third-class refreshments than for those of a higher order, and the numbers who daily crowd the tables set apart for the poorer class of visitors form the best practical answer that can be given to the re-

mark of the Committee on this head. The accommodation for visitors of this class has been more than doubled during the last fifteen months, and whenever more is required, it has always been immediately supplied.

"The arrangement with Cox was made before the building was opened, when his ideas and those of others were inflated to an extent it is now difficult to realize. It is impossible to get rid at once of an unfavourable bargain made under such circumstances, but it is being worked out, and in another year it is hoped the loss may disappear from the books of the Company. At the same time it may be remarked that the profit of 3000*l.*, which Mr. Cox assured the Committee might be derived from the sale of his aerated beverages, seems as far in excess of probability now, as the 13,000*l.* which it was calculated would accrue from this source when the arrangement with him was entered upon. The quantity consumed in the Palace during the past year was only 9579 dozens; and although a reduction in price might increase the consumption, it is doubtful whether, under existing arrangements, it would do so to such an extent as to yield a larger profit to the Company or to the contractor for the Refreshment Department.

"At present, without deducting anything for expenses, the gross profit is considerably less than half the amount stated by the Committee."

The Committee bring forward other items of loss, but we have not space to contrast the Reports further in detail. It is stated that the cost of the Poultry Show was 940*l.*, and the receipts only 1083*l.*, giving an apparent profit of 143*l.*, when in fact it involved the loss of four days' ordinary admissions. The profit on the Company's stables is shown to be only 250*l.*, when upwards of 18,000*l.* have been expended in their erection; and the general contracts, instead of being put up to public tender, are stated, in every instance brought under the cognizance of the Committee, to have been one-sided and against the interests of the Company. The General Manager endeavours to make it appear that the results of the Committee's investigations are exaggerated and their calculations erroneous; but can anything be more preposterous than the contract made with Mr. Gyo to pay him, in addition to the exorbitant terms of 500*l.* per concert, one-fourth of the money taken for Season Tickets over and above 20,000*l.*, including the general Guinea Season Tickets, which did not admit to the Concerts! We think the Directors do not sufficiently trust in the simple enjoyments of the building and locality to attract visitors, and the grand mistake having been made of spending too much money at the outset, it remains now to look dispassionately at the results, and make the best of them. What that may be it is the business of the forthcoming meeting, with the facts before them, calmly and honestly to discuss. We entirely concur in the concluding remarks of the Committee, that "there are all the elements of prosperity in the noble palace and grounds. They consider that what is wanted is, first and foremost, a rigid economy in all branches, combined with a firm and constant supervision; next, a Board of Directors of enlarged numbers, truly representing in its constituent members the opinions, feelings, and wishes of every class of the community; and, lastly, such a succession of inexpensive novelties for the masses, and such a perfect system of bringing the attractions before them, as will make the Crystal Palace literally the 'Palace of the People,' in addition to being—as it has always been—one of the glories of the country and the admiration of the world."

SALE OF COINS.

NUMISMATISTS have had a busy harvest at a sale of coins by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, being the well-known collection of M. Gustave Herpin, of Paris. The specimens were entirely Roman, principally Large and Middle Brass, and realized upwards of 3000*l.* We quote the following:—*Large Brass*—Julius Cæsar, obv. DIVOS. (o for v) IVLIVS. head to right, crowned with a compact

wreath of laurel, rev. CAESAR. DIVI. F., excellent profile of Augustus, slightly bearded without laurel, 5l. 10s.; Augustus, obv. DIVVS, &c., laureate bust to right, rev. IMP. NERVA, &c., s.c. in field, a gem, 8l. 2s. 6d.; Augustus, obv. seated statue of the emperor near an altar, rev. TI. CAESAR, &c., s.c., in beautiful state, 3l. 3s.; Tiberius, obv. CIVITATIBVS, &c., his noble colossal seated statue as formerly in the forum at Rome, rev. TI. CAESAR, &c., a perfect specimen, 4l. 1s.; Agrippina, sen., obv. fine portrait, rev. superb Carpentum, beautifully preserved and patinated, 8l. 10s.; Agrippina, sen., as before, of singularly fine work, and light yellow brass, 6l.; Agrippina, sen., obv. bust, rev. TI. CLAUDIVS, &c., 3l. 4s.; Caligula, obv. DIVO. AVG. s. c., three figures performing sacrifice before a hexastyle temple, rev. Pieti seated, 3l. 4s.; Claudius, obv. bust to right, rev. SPES. AVGVSTA. Hope, a splendid medal, 8l.; Nero, rev. Temple of Janus magnificently decorated, in delightful condition, 10l. 15s.; Galba, obv. fine laureled head to right, rev. S. P. Q. R. OB. CIV. SER. in a circle of oak with berries, beautiful green patina, 7l.; Galba, rev. HONOS. ET. VIRTVS., very rare and valuable when so fine, 7l. 17s. 6d.; Galba, rev. Victory with a wreath and palm, valuable in every respect, 4l. 6s.; Otho, of Antioch ad Orontem, rev. S. C., size 7½, 4l. 5s.; Vitellius, rev. Romulus as Mars Gradiens, the avenging god of war, to right, a beautifully preserved and valuable medal, 15l.; Vitellius, rev. PAX. AVGVSTI., female to left with cornucopia and olive twig, in commemoration of the short peace which followed the defeat of Otho, rare and finely patinated, 6l. 17s. 6d.; Vespasian, obv. venerable expressive head, rev. IVDAEA. CAPTA., palm tree, female veiled, seated in an attitude of dejection bewailing, and a male prisoner standing with hands bound behind him, struck A.D. 70, beautiful green patina, highly preserved, 8l. 15s.; Vespasian, struck by Titus, obv. DIVO. AVGVST. statue of the emperor as a divinity, in quadriga of elephants, rev. IMP. T. CAESAR, &c., patinated and of high value, 6l.; Domitian, rev. GERMANIA. CAPTA., trophy, prisoners, &c., patinated, scarce and fine, 8l. 10s.; Trajan, rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI., colonist, or the emperor as high-priest, guiding a plough drawn by two oxen, a perfect gem in all respects, obtained from Vienna, 43l. 10s.; Trajan, rev. the beautiful AQUA. TRAIANA. type; he completed the aqueduct, A.D. 111, highly patinated; also obtained from Vienna, as the two next medals, 8l. 15s.; Trajan, rev. oostyle temple with statues, patinated, 10l. 10s.; Trajan, rev. magnificent triumphal arch, or temple of Jupiter, I.O.M. on peristyle, a gem, 8l.; Trajan, rev. the VIA. TRAIANA. type, relating to the road he constructed through the Pontine Marshes, patinated; from Vienna, as also the following medal, 4l. 8s.; Trajan, rev. REX. PARTHIS. DATVS. struck A.D. 116, with patina, 4l. 6s.; Trajan, rev. S.P.Q.R., &c., Roman warrior standing to left, fine and patinated, 4l. 12s.; Marciana, rev. EX. SENATVS. CONSVLTO. carpentum drawn by two elephants, a most rare medal, in very good preservation, 11l.; Hadrian, rev. ADVENTV. AVGVST. MAVRETANIAE, 5l.; Hadrian, rev. ADVENTV. AVGVST. IVDAEA, with two children, 6l. 15s.; Hadrian, rev. EXPED. AVGVST. COS. III. S.C., equestrian statue to left; the emperor had just attained his third consulship, when he first set out on his travels to the above provinces, &c., an interesting and fine medal, 5l. 12s. 6d.; Antoninus (Colonial of Alexandria), obv. bust in high relief to left, rev. the favourite, as Mercury, on horseback to right, I.O.P., rare and valuable, size 8, 7l. 2s. 6d.; Antoninus Pius, obv. beautiful bust, with the paludamentum, rev. ITALIA, seated with fine dark patina, 10l. 10s.; Faustina, junior, rev. MATRI. DEVM. SALVTARI., Cybele seated to right, between lions, 4l. 10s.; Aurelius, obv. beautiful head to right, concord. AVGVSTOR., &c., the two emperors standing, most highly preserved, with fine light green patina, 9l.; Aurelius, rev. SALVTI. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XVI. COS. III., priestess feeding the sacred serpent, a gem, highly patinated, 5l. 7s. 6d.; Faustina, junior, obv. Faustina Augusta, splendid bust, with diadem, &c., to right, rev. TEMPOR. FELIC., empress with six children, beautiful green

patina, 16l.; Faustina, junior, rev. SIDERIBVS. RECEPTA., empress habited as Diana in fast biga to right, beautiful black aerugo, 10l. 5s.; Lucilla, rev. PIETAS., empress to left near an altar, a perfect medal (from Vienna), with fine green aerugo, 6l. 2s. 6d.; Commodus, rev. VICT. BRIT. P.M., &c., an elegant victory seated to right on bucklers; the execution of this device is equal to the fine period of Augustan art, well patinated and highly valuable, 19l. 2s. 6d.; Commodus, rev. DE. SARM. TR. P. II. COS., trophy and captives, 5l. 17s. 6d.; Commodus, rev. P.M. TR. P. VIII., &c., female to left with cornucopia and caduceus, fine grey aerugo, 5l. 10s.; Pertinax, obv. dignified bust to right, rev. PROVIDENTIAE, &c., female, star, &c., a fine and valuable medal, 9l. 9s.; Pertinax, rev. AEQVIT. AVGVST., Equity standing, found at Rheims, fine, but unpatinated, 15l.; Manlia Scantilla, obv. her bust, high relief, rev. empress as Juno standing, 7l.; S. Severus, interesting as referring to victories in Britain, rev. VICTORIAE. BRITANNIAE., two elegant victories resting a shield on a palm-tree, two captives at its foot, and s.c. in exergue, a splendid specimen of Roman art for the period, beautifully patinated, 19l. 5s.; Julia Domna, obv. bust to left (extra rare), IVLIA. PIA. FELIX. AVGVST. rev. VENVS. GENETRIX., empress with long sceptre seated to left, of high relief, beauty, and value, 6l.; Caracalla, rev. PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. Victory, erecting a trophy, a captive seated at its foot, near him a female prisoner with hands tied behind her, 25l. 10s.; Caracalla, rev. PONTIF., &c., emperor with Geta and Sept. Severus near an altar, patinated and perfect, 8l. 2s. 6d.; Plantilla, obv. bust to right, rev. PIETAS. AVGVST., empress with hasta pura and infant, the condition of this extra rare and perfectly genuine coin is not over satisfactory, but it must be considered that it is almost impossible to obtain a better specimen, 8l. 8s.; Alexander Severus, medallion, rev. PROPECTIO. AVGVSTI. S.C., emperor on horseback to right, preceded by Victory, very fine and rare, size 10, 15l. 5s.; Mamaea, rev. PECVNITAS. AVGVSTI., rare; Maximinus, rev. PAX. AVGVSTI., splendidly preserved and patinated, 17l. 10s.; Gordian Africanus I., rev. the SECVRITAS. AVGVST. type, 6l. 15s.; Gordian III., medallion, obv. splendid bust to left, rev. P.M., &c., s.c., emperor with globe and spear to right, size 9½, 14l. 10s.; Gallienus, obv. beautiful laureated bust to right, rev. RESTITVTORI. ORBIS., emperor raising up a kneeling figure, from Vienna, extremely fine, and rare in such condition, 20l.; Postumus, rev. VIRTVS. AVGVST., Mars to right, fine green aerugo; obv. bust to left, rev. P.M., &c., Mars to left, 10l. 10s. Middle Brass.—Livia, obv. her bust as Justice, rev. TI. CAESAR, &c., 3l. 4s.; Livia, as the preceding, but restored by Titus, 4l. 10s.; Nero and Drusus, rev. C. CAESAR, AVGVST., &c., 3l. 2s. 6d.; Otho, rev. S. C., struck at Antioch, 3l.; Vitellius, rev. Concord seated sacrificing, a gem, 3l. 3s.; Vitellius, rev. AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI., fine light green aerugo, 3l. 16s.; Titus, rev. VICTORIA. AVGVSTI., victory crowning a military standard, s. c. in exergue, a splendid specimen from Vienna, 4l. 10s.; Domitian (unpublished), rev. IMP. T. VESP. AVGVST. Ceres seated, beautifully patinated, 4l. 10s.; Traian, rev. highly ornamented shields, &c., 3l. 10s.; Hadrian, rev. RESTITVTORI. SICILIAE., emperor lifting up Sicily personified, extra rare, 5l.; Hadrian, rev. COS. III. P.P. CLEMENTIA. AVGVST., female with patera, &c., a gem, 6l.; Hadrian, rev. Maurentina, a pleasing coin, 4l. 6s.; Hadrian, rev. the FORT. RED. type, a gem, 5l. 12s. 6d.; Sabina, obv. bust to left, with long flowing hair, rev. bare head of Hadrian to right, from Vienna, of extreme rarity, 7l. 2s. 6d.; Antoninus Pius, rev. equestrian statue to left, 5l. 15s.; Commodus, obv. and rev. bare bust to right, and Commodus. CAES. AVGVST. FIL. GERM. SARM., 3l. 1s.; Pertinax, rev. LIB. AVGVST., Abundance standing, much rarer than his other rare types, dark aerugo, 5l. 2s. 6d.; Pertinax, rev. ORI., &c., the goddess Ops seated, equally desirable, dark patina, or "flower of brass," 5l. 15s.; Didius Julianus, rev. P. M., &c., Fortuna standing, one of his rarest types, 3l. 3s.; Sept. Severus, rev. fast biga to right, very fine, and rarer than many

other types, 4l. 14s.; Domna, rev. VESTA., four figures sacrificing at an altar, circular temple in back ground, 4l. 12s.; Aquila Severa, rev. CONCORDIA., empress standing, a gem in all respects, 7l. 17s. 6d.; Orbiana, rev. emperor and empress, her rarest type, 5l. 7s. 6d.; Aemilian, obv. radiated, with paludamentum, rev. P. M., &c., emperor to left, with patera sacrificing at an altar, standard, &c., very rare, finely patinated, and most desirable, 6l. 2s. 6d.; Constantius Chlorus, and Maximian, obv. busts side by side, rev. GENTIO., &c., B. * TR., fine and valuable, 8l. 2s. 6d.; Domitian Domitianus, obv. splendid laureated bust to right, rev. genius of the Roman people, B. ALE., &c., extra fine, and of a high degree of rarity, struck at Alexandria, 13l.; Alexander, obv. bust laureated of the African usurper to right, rev. the ROMAE. AETERNAE. type, and P. K. in exergue, very valuable, struck at Carthage, 7l.; Nepotian, obv. FL. NEP. CONSTANTIVS. AVGVST., rev. VRBE. ROMA. and R.C. in exergue, rare and fine, 7l. Gold.—Traian, the father of the emperor, obv. DIVVS. PATER. TRAIANVS. bare head to right, rev. laureated bust of the Emperor Traian to right, extra fine, 13l.; Traian, senior, obv. and rev. as above, nearly as fine, 12l. 10s.; Avitus, rev. emperor to right, A. C. COMOB., &c., extra rare, 12l. 5s. Silver.—Clodius Macer, obv. L. CLODIVS. MACER. S.C., bare head of the emperor to right, rev. PROPAG. AFRICA. Galley, very fine and rare, 80l.; Vitellius, sen., obv. L. VITELLIVS., &c., bust laureated, a military ensign in front, rev. laureate head of his son the Emperor Aulus, fine and rare, 15l.; Domitilla, obv. DIVA. DOMITILLA. AVGVSTA., bust to right, rev. FORTVNA. AVGVST. Fertility standing, struck to her memory by Vespasian and Titus, a beautiful and valuable denarius, 20l.; Domitia, obv. DOMITIA. AVGVST. IMP. DOMITIAN. AVGVST. GERM., fine, "very high relief," bust to right, rev. CONCORDIA. AVGVSTI., peacock to right, emblematic of the empress as Juno, a magnificent gem, 27l. 5s.; Sextus Pompey, obv. SEX. MAGNVS. SAL. (mon.) IMP., head of Sextus, rev. PIETAS., female standing with javelin and olive branch, of rough work, probably Spanish, very rare and valuable, 8l. 5s.; Cleopatra, rev. head of the Triumvir Mark Antony, and behind the Armenian tiara of the King Artavasdes, 5l. 10s.; Lepidus, rev. Octavian, 4l. 2s.; Lucius, rev. bust of Antony, a vase behind, 5l. 12s.; Agrippa, obv. his bust, bare, rev. bare head of Augustus, of great value, 5l. 5s.; Antonia, obv. beautiful classical portrait as on a gem in the Stosch Collection, rev. SACERDOS. DIVI. (AVGVSTI.), torches bound together, 6l. 18s.; Agrippina, jun., obv. "alto rilievo" bust, rev. TI. CLAUDIVS., &c., head of Claudius, a most valuable gem, exquisitely executed, 9l. 5s.; Julia Titi, rev. empress as Venus-Victrix, 6l. 15s.; Domitia, obv. DOMITIA. AVGVSTA. IMP. DOMIT., beautiful bust of the empress, rev. PIETAS. AVGVST. Domitia sitting, and a boy standing, a matchless denarius, 11l. 15s.; Plotina, obv. fine bust of the exemplary empress, rev. CAES. AVGVST., &c., Plotina, as Vesta, seated, holding a sceptre or long wand, and the palladium, 6l. 10s.; Marciana, obv. beautiful bust, rev. CONSECratio., eagle on sceptre, 10l. 10s.; Manlia Scantilla, obv. bust in high relief to right, rev. the "unique" type of Juno standing, a gem, 16l. 5s.; Didia Clara, rev. HILAR. TEMPOR., her only type, 8l. 5s.; Pescennius Niger, rev. INVICTO. IMP. TROPHAEA., trophy, extra fine and rare, 50l.; Pescennius Niger, rev. IOVI. CONSER., Jupiter Nicephorus seated to left, fine, 12l. 6s.; Sept. Severus, rev. LAETITIA. TEMPORVM., large galley, quadriga, and animals, such as tigers, lions, hyenas, hippopotamuses, giraffes, rhinoceroses, a gem of much value, 7l.; Orbiana, rev. the CONCORDIA. AVGVST. type, 5l. 2s. 6d.; Paulina, rev. empress on peacock, 5l. 2s. 6d.; Gordian Afr., the elder, rev. P. M. TR. P. COS. P.P., emperor to left, 8l. 2s. 6d.; Tranquillina, obv. SABINIA., &c., bust to right, rev. CONCORDIA. AVGVST., her rarest type, 44l.; Cornelia Supera, obv. her bust to right, rev. VESTA., empress to left, with patera and hasta-pura, very fine, 15l.; Cornelia Supera, obverse and reverse types as above, nearly as fine, 15l. 5s. Medallions in Bronze.—Faustina, junior, obv.

bust to left of the renowned empress, rev. Ceres veiled, seated, a female (Securitas) leaning on a column in front, size 11, 8l. 8s.; Annus Verus and Commodus, obv. their busts face to face, paludated, rev. four seasons personified, 23l.; Julia Domna, rev. empress to right seated, the very rare, FECONDITATI. AVG. type, 4l. 12s.; Gordian III., rev. ADLOCVTIO. AVGVSTI., emperor and attendant on an estrade, addressing four soldiers, size 11, 9l. 9s.; Otacilia Severa, obv. bust of the Christian empress to right, rev. PIETAS. AVGVSTORVM. III. ET. II. COS., laureate heads of the two Philips, face to face, 11l. 2s. 6d.; Saloninus, obv. DIVO. CAES. VALERIANO., bust to right, rev. CONSECRATIO., chariot on a funeral rug, figures at its base, supposed "unique," has been silvered, a not uncommon process amongst the ancients, 10l. 1s.; Probus, obv. IMP. C. PROBUS. P. F. AVG., half-length figure of the emperor to left, laureated, with cuirass, paludamentum, and supporting a victoriola on a globe, rev. MONETA. AVG., the three deities of art and elegant design in coinage, perfect preservation, 10l. 2s. 6d.; Florian, obv. laureate bust to right, rev. the three Monetae standing, silvered and fine, 10l.; Carinus, obv. bust to right, rev. MONETA. AVGG., the Triad Society, 7l. 5s.; Diocletian, obv. the Monetae, has been silvered and then gilt, 5l. 17s. 6d.; Maximian Hercules, obv. VIRTVS. MAXIMIANI. AVG., half-length of the emperor to left, holding his horse, with she wolf and twins on his shield, &c., rev. MONETA. AVGG., in magnificent condition, 16l.; Maximianus (silver medallion), obv. laureated bust to right, rev. AQUITAS. AVGVSTI., the favourite triad, very fine, considering its extreme rarity and great value, 8l. 10s.; Faustina, junior, obv. fine bust to right, rev. no legend, peacock, full-faced, with spread tail, size 8, 8l.; Alexander Severus, and Mamaea, obv. their busts, face to face, rev. FELICITAS. TEMPORVM., emperor seated, three other figures, &c., fine and beautifully patinated, size 7½, 6l.; Alexander Severus, obv. bust in splendid relief to right, rev. FONTIF. MAX., &c., emperor and three other figures on an estrade orated with statues, &c., a fourth figure is ascending the steps to receive the third "largesse," an exquisite gem, size 7½, 30l. 10s.; Julia Mamaea, obv. fine bust to left, rev. MATER. (sic.) CASTORVM., empress, with patera seated to left, Securitas, with long sceptre resting on a pillar to her left, in front are two military ensigns, very beautifully preserved, size 7½, 11l.; Gallienus and Valerian, obv. CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM., their busts face to face, rev. LIBERALITAS. AVGG., emperors and three other figures on an estrade, another at its base, patinated, size 6, 8l.; Tacitus, obv. fine "relief" bust to left with lance and shield, rev. AETERNITAS. AVG., emperor seated on globe, crowned by Victory, soldier with lance, huge oval buckler, and three small figures in the distance, very fine and interesting, size 7½, 6l.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE union of the two worlds by the electric telegraph is not, it seems, to be effected quite so easily as the electricians and rhetoricians imagined. Eton boys may yet speak in their Latin verses about Neptune impatient of the yoke, and the orators of the British Association will have one triumph less to trumpet for this year. It is only a delay, however, not a failure. The operation of laying the cable was advancing prosperously up to the time of the accident, which was yesterday made known on the return of the *Cyclops* to Valencia Bay. For two days signals had ceased to pass, and it was known that something was wrong. The last message was that all was proceeding favourably, the distance being then about three hundred miles from the land, and the depth of the bottom about two miles. An accident soon after starting, four miles from the shore, had put all hands on the alert, and this second mishap is a great discouragement. But we have little fear for the final result. The loss of a large piece of the cable, and a slight delay, will be the worst that happens. When the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,

surrounded by a distinguished assembly, inaugurated the proceedings on the 5th instant, the spirit and feeling then displayed give the best augury for the eventual success of the work. "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good-will to men," this was then arranged to be the first signal transmitted from coast to coast, and we have faith in a work carried on in such a spirit, whatever temporary mishaps may occur. At the same time, one cannot help feeling that the communication with India would be at this time tenfold more important. The Euphrates Valley Company have sent men and materials to Bagdad to proceed at once with that line. It would have been well had Government carried out the far safer and equally swift route by the Red Sea, which we expect will yet have to be done.

The spirited defence of the National Portrait Gallery Commission made by Mr. Disraeli on Monday night, will have the effect of putting the proceedings of that body in their true light before the House of Commons and the country. It is something to have acquired such a work as the Chandos Shakspeare, though there are men who are willing to sneer at the late Lord Ellesmere's munificence, and who pretend to value the picture at 10l. "Whether it be worth 10l. or 1000l.," said Mr. Disraeli, "it did not cost the country one shilling." Then there are the portraits of Dr. Mead, of Sir W. Wyndham, and of Sir Walter Raleigh, which are undoubted accessions to the national property. Mr. Coningham hoped to hear no more about Sir C. Eastlake being an amiable man, but every one in the House and out of it hopes to hear no more charges of incompetency and jobbery brought against men of established reputation and unquestioned zeal and ability.

The money of the Hume Memorial Fund has been invested in the purchase of 1471l. 12s. 11d. Consols (the sum collected amounting to 1330l.). Two Joseph Hume Scholarships have been founded by the Council of University College, one of Jurisprudence, the other of Political Economy, of 20l. each, tenable for three years, and to be awarded every third year; the first for jurisprudence in December, 1858; the first for political economy in 1859. The Council of University College, as trustee for the Working Men's Memorial to Sir Robert Peel, has sent collections of books, each collection of 15l. value, to sixteen institutions specially named in the deed declaring the trusts of the fund. At the same meeting of the Council the greater portion of the dividends of a fund, named the Ricardo Fund, was set apart for founding another Scholarship of 20l. in Political Economy, tenable for three years; the first appointment to be in 1860. The annual income of the Peel Fund is at present about fifty guineas. In further gifts of books the amount sent to the original fund from any locality will be taken into account. Additional subscriptions in aid of this excellent and honourable memorial would enable the trustees to carry out usefully the objects of the fund, the distribution of books to libraries of Mechanics' Institutes, and other places of literary or scientific association maintained by the working classes, and to which these classes have access gratis or at a low charge.

We regret to have to record the death, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., of the Very Rev. William Daniel Conybeare, Dean of Llandaff, at Ichen Stoke, near Portsmouth. The recent death of his son, the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, whose Essays in the 'Edinburgh Review' gave such high promise of literary and professional eminence, is said to have hastened the dissolution of the venerable dean. Of the geological researches and discoveries with which his name is associated we shall give an account next week.

Dr. Marshall Hall, F.R.S., died at Brighton on the 11th inst., in his 67th year. In the history of medicine his name will be remembered with distinction on account of his ingenious and elaborate researches on the physiology of the nervous system. In a work, published in 1841, on the 'Diseases and Derangements of the Nervous System,' he brought his views on this department of pathology

and practical medicine before the profession. In 1842 his 'New Memoir on the Nervous System,' a handsome quarto volume, with plates illustrative of his researches, attracted considerable notice. Various other professional treatises were written by him, the earliest as long since as 1830, entitled 'Commentaries on Diseases of Females.' In 1837 he published a systematic work on the 'Theory and Practice of Medicine,' and, in 1846, 'Practical Observations and Suggestions in Medicine.' Dr. Marshall Hall was a member of the Institute of France, and of various medical societies and scientific institutions on the Continent, as well as in this country and America.

The Scottish papers announce the death of Dr. Couper, Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow.

Those who have visited Edinburgh must remember the vast pile of buildings at the top of the Mound, forming one of the most conspicuous features in the picturesque aspect of the Old Town as seen from Prince's-street. By moonlight, when the plainness of the architecture was veiled, or when hundreds of lights shot their rays from densely peopled houses, the view was even more singular and striking. A fire on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th instant, has destroyed a large portion of this mass of buildings, and will probably render it necessary for the whole to be taken down. It was a comparatively recent structure, having been built in 1725-27, and had therefore no antiquarian interest compared with other tenements of a similar character in that part of the town. But it was old enough to possess some literary and historical associations that made it classic. From the steepness of the ground and the breadth of the building, the north elevation (facing Prince's-street) has an altitude almost a third greater than that on the south side, so that the 'flat' or story on the ground level by the latter entrance has its windows on the fourth floor of the northern aspect. In 1762 David Hume went to reside in one of the flats now burned. It was the third floor counting from the south level in St. James's-court. During Hume's absence in France as Secretary to the Embassy, he had as tenant in this house Dr. Blair, the celebrated divine, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University. One of Dr. Blair's pupils who lodged with him in his house was a son of the Duke of Northumberland. Writing at this time from Paris to his friend, Dr. Ferguson, the Professor of Moral Philosophy and author of the Roman History, David Hume says: "I am sensible I am misplaced, and I wish twice or thrice a-day for my easy-chair, and my retreat in St. James's-court," adding, "Never think, dear Ferguson, that as long as you are master of your own fireside and your own time, you can be unhappy, or that any other circumstances can add to your enjoyment." In 1768 he got back to his easy-chair in the flat, but did not remain quiet in his retreat, having accepted Mr. Conway's invitation to come to London as one of the Under Secretaries of State. At length, in 1769, he returned permanently to his native city, in possession of what he thought opulence—a thousand a-year. We find him immediately writing from his retreat in St. James's-court to his friend Adam Smith, then commencing his great work on the 'Wealth of Nations' at his mother's house at Kirkcaldy, on the opposite coast of Fife: "I am glad to have come within sight of you, and to have a view of Kirkcaldy from my windows; but I wish also to be within speaking terms of you, &c." To another person he writes: "I live still, and must for a twelvemonth, in my old house at James's-court, which is very cheerful and even elegant, but too small to display my great talent for cookery, the science to which I intend to addict the remaining years of my life." James Boswell succeeded David Hume as tenant, afterwards removing to the floor immediately below, which has been for many years since occupied as a printing-office. It was here that, in August, 1773, Dr. Johnson stayed for some days on his way to the Hebrides, and also on his return from that memorable journey. Boszy tells how he received a note from Johnson late on the evening of the 14th of August, 1773, announcing his ar-

rival at Boyd's Inn, at the head of the Canongate. Thither Boszy repaired in haste, for "he was to do me the honour to lodge under my roof. Mr. Johnson and I walked arm-in-arm up the High-street to my house in James's-court: it was a dusky night: I could not prevent his being assailed by the evening effluvia of Edinburgh. A zealous Scotchman would have wished Mr. Johnson to be without one of his five senses upon this occasion. As we marched slowly along, he grumbled in my ear, 'I smell you in the dark.' But he acknowledged that the breadth of the street, and the loftiness of the buildings on each side, made a noble appearance." Mrs. Boswell had tea ready for him, and the great old man was soon in good humour in his obsequious friend's snug retreat. In one of his letters he says, "Boswell has very handsome and spacious rooms, level with the ground at one side of the house, and on the other four stories high." Here he met Dr. Robertson the historian, Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo, the friend and biographer of Dr. Beattie, Dr. Cullen, Dr. Adam Ferguson, Mr. Crosbie, Dr. Blacklock, Dr. Gregory, Lord Hailes, and other Edinburgh notables of that day. Every admirer of the picturesque scenery of Edinburgh, and lover of the historical associations of the place, must wish that due taste will be shown in the rebuilding of the tenement that has been destroyed. It is the finest site in the city for a noble pile of architecture, and would justify a handsome outlay in the work. If not likely to be occupied by tenants of the richer classes, this would be an excellent opportunity to carry into effect the project for erecting a pile of buildings for the occupation of the working-classes, on the principle of the model lodging houses which have proved financially remunerative as well as socially advantageous in London and other great towns. The Duke of Argyll is one of the patrons and promoters of the project, with other patriotic Scotchmen, who might now co-operate with the civic authorities in executing a work worthy of the site, while at the same time improving the dwellings of a large body of the working-classes.

The copyrights, stereotype plates, woodcuts, and entire stock of Mr. W. S. Orr, of Amen Corner, Paternoster-row, were brought under the hammer of Mr. Hodgson, of Chancery-lane, on Wednesday and Thursday last. 'Orr's Circle of the Industrial Arts,' crown octavo—an interesting volume on useful metals and their alloys, realized 270*l.* for the stereotype plates, woodcuts, stock, and copyright. 'Man and his Physical Structure,' by Robert Mudie—a work published many years ago in 4 vols. 12mo, brought 32*l.* for the copyright and eight subjects engraved on four steel plates. 'Frank Fairfield, a Tale of the Sea,' by the 'Old Sailor'—the four steel plates and the copyright, 45*l.* Corral's diamond edition, 32mo, of Johnson's Dictionary, the stereotype plates, 16*l.*; and 'Macgillivray's British Birds,' 5 vols. 8vo.,—the twenty-nine steel engravings, upwards of 200 woodcuts, and the copyright, 30*l.*

The valuable collection of geological drawings belonging to the late Dr. Gideon Mantell has been presented by his son to Yale College, United States.

After the 1st of October, the colonial book postage is to be reduced to three pence for packets under 4 oz., the lowest rate at present being sixpence.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Paris held its annual meeting a few days ago. M. Naudet, Perpetual Secretary, read a notice on the life and labours of the late M. Guérard, who distinguished himself by his researches in historical archaeology. An account was then given of the prizes which the Academy has awarded for the most meritorious publications on antiquities and history made in the course of the year: no Englishman or other foreign author figures in the list. The principal Gobert prize (a sum of 400*l.*), for "the most learned and most profound work on the History of France," was granted, as it was last year, to M. Hauréau, author of a continuation of 'Gallia Christiana,' and the second Gobert prize was given to M. Digot, author of a 'History of

Lorraine.' The Academy declared that the papers sent in were not of sufficient merit to justify the grant of prizes for a treatise on "researches in Greek and Latin antiquities up to the fifth century of the Christian era, respecting the fabulous narratives now called romances, and for an essay on the character, origin, and changes of Byzantine architecture." It also decided that the Numismatic prize should not be granted, though it gave an honourable mention to M. Cohen for a "general description of the moneys of the Roman Republic." Lastly, it resolved not to grant the prize which was offered for the best grammatical treatise on the hymns of the Rig Veda, only one paper having been sent in, and that not being of sufficient merit; nevertheless, it awarded the author of that paper, M. Hauvette-Besnault, Librarian of the Ecole Normale, a sum of 80*l.* as an encouragement.

The discovery of the last new comet, the fourth of the year, at Paris, was immediately announced by telegraph to several foreign observatories. It was at once looked for here, and the telegraph was employed to make known that it had been seen at Florence, Rome, and Berlin. The observatory at Paris has for some time past had meteorological observations from different places in France and foreign countries transmitted to it daily: it has just added Madrid to these places. Thus the telegraph has become an important instrument in scientific pursuits as well as in politics and commerce.

In the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire presented the skull and horns of an Arctic ox, called by the Esquimaux Oominguak, which was sent to him by Lieutenant de Bray, an officer of the French navy, who sailed on board the *Resolute*, Captain Kellet, in the expedition which in 1852, 1853, and 1854 was employed in searching for Sir John Franklin. The ox, of which the skull and horns formed part, was killed by Lieutenant de Bray on the 14th of May, 1853, in the north of Melville Island. The Arctic ox, it was stated, is of small frame, but is so thickly covered with hair and wool as to look bulky. He frequents the most savage spots, is very active, runs very rapidly, and is able to climb up mountains like a goat. The skull and horns were ordered to be deposited in the Museum of Natural History, to which they are considered a valuable addition. In the course of the sitting M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire pronounced an eulogium on the late Prince de Canino, and stated that if the Prince had not been cut off so soon, he would have attempted to introduce extensive reforms in zoological classification.

On the 26th of July, the Luther monument, which the Duke of Meiningen has erected in honour of the great Reformer, was consecrated in the presence of thousands of people, rich and poor, in splendid uniforms, rich dresses and gay costumes, who stood around under the shade of the spreading beech-trees of the Thuringian forest in picturesque groups. The memorial, which consists of a simple column, executed by Sauer, of Hermansfeldt, is meant to commemorate a strange but well-known event in Luther's history. As he was returning, weary and footsore, from Worms, where he had been carrying on the battle of religious freedom, he stopped to rest in a part of the south-western portion of the Thuringian woods, not far from Altenstein, and had stooped down to refresh himself from a fountain of clear water which flowed under the pleasant shade of a lordly beech-tree. In the act of drinking he was fallen upon by two servants of the Elector Frederick of Saxony, who, in his love for Luther, saw that the only way of keeping him safe from his enemies was to make him his own prisoner. He was thus carried off to the Wartburg, where he worked at his translation of the Bible, and, as tradition declares, had a tussle with the devil. In 1841 the stately branches of the beech-tree fell before a storm, and a gnarled and withered trunk only now remains, but the waters of the fountain flow on as fresh and pure as the spirit of the weary pilgrim who drank of them. Luther's noble hymn, *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*, sounded magnificently through the woods, sung as it was by thousands of people. The pillar

is placed as a simple memorial of this interesting and important event.

The "Pontificia Academia Romana di Archaeologia" presented, on the 15th of July, its programme to the public. It invites the learned men of all nations to compete for its prize, and proposes as the subject of discussion, 'The Science of Numismatics previous to the Twelfth Century.' The papers are to be given in, written in the Italian, French, or Latin languages, before the 20th of July, 1859, and the decision is to be made in the following November.

An archaeological and historical institution has been formed in Frankfurt within the last few months. There are now about sixty members, who pay three florins (about five shillings) a year each. The first exhibition of real and copied antiquities will take place in the course of next month, in the building formerly occupied by the Städel Gallery.

A prize of two hundred Polish gulden has been offered by some unknown individual and placed in the hands of Herr Slorzewski, of Posen, for the best satire on card-playing. There must be at least two hundred verses, and the MS. sent in by the 1st of December of this year to General Morawski, in Lubina.

A young German philologist is said to have discovered a MS. of the first ten books of Livy, in the library of the Church of La Badia, in Florence, which dates most probably from the ninth century. Sigismund Liedersdorf, the late banker of Altona, who died in Berlin, has, in honour of the poet Schiller, devoted by will a sum of four hundred thalers a year, to be paid to the eldest male member of the family.

Dr. Franz Joseph Schneiderwind, a celebrated historical writer and professor of Bamberg, died a few days ago at Marienbad, in Bohemia.

Humboldt's *Cosmos* has just been translated into Hungarian.

FINE ARTS.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

THE publication of the report of the judges appointed to examine the models for the Wellington monument has anticipated our remarks on this interesting exhibition. The report is as follows:—

"To the Right Hon. Sir B. Hall, Bart. M.P., First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

"Sir,—In the execution of the duty devolved upon us, we beg to recommend that the prizes should be allotted to the models corresponding with the following numbers:—

First	No.	Motto.
First	80	{ Most greatly lived this Star of England! Fortune made his Sword.
Second	56	Arms.
Third	36	'Passed away.'
Fourth	10	Arms.
	12	{ "Tis not my profit that leads mine honour. Mine honour it."
	18	I know of but one art.
	20	Finis coronat opus.
Equal		{ A design in clay resembles life. A stucco copy resembles death.
	21	{ The execution in marble, however, is the resurrection of the work of art.
	63	Let us guard our honour in art as in arms.

"We have thus endeavoured to adjudge the prizes we have been instructed to distribute (in the scale of which we have not thought ourselves at liberty to make any change), in the order which appeared to us to be that of the relative degree of merit in the models, such models falling within the prescribed conditions, as to the space to be occupied and the cost to be incurred.

"In so doing we have not considered ourselves bound to take into exclusive consideration the peculiar fitness and adaptation to that spot in St. Paul's Cathedral which appears to be in contemplation for the erection of the proposed monument, which consideration might possibly have led to some difference in the selection.

"We cannot at the same time forbear suggesting that, before any design is finally adopted by the Government, it would be desirable, considering the peculiarity of the situation contemplated, and that it essentially differs from that of all the other monuments now existing in the cathedral, the opinion of some experienced artists should be called for, who would be better judges of the local effect than we consider ourselves to be; more especially as Mr. Cockerell, the only one of the appointed judges professionally connected with the arts, though we have derived from him valuable assistance and information in the progress of the examination—has declined on that account taking a part in the ultimate decision.

"We may be permitted to add that it is with much regret that we have found ourselves precluded from admitting into

the competition some of the models, from the circumstance of their having exceeded the limits as to space, distinctly laid down in the prescribed conditions.

"LANSDOWNE," "EDWD. CURT,
"H. H. MILMAN," "W. E. GLADSTONE.
"OVERTON,"
"6, Palace-yard, Aug. 7, 1857."

FIRST PREMIUM OF 700L.

80. *Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., 47, Ebury-street, Eaton-square.*—The design which has won the first prize is of compact and unostentatious composition, and would certainly not be the first to attract the eye of the spectator amidst a crowd of more aspiring and ornate objects. Mr. Marshall has placed the Duke upon a square pedestal, at the angles of which are four figures—Peace, with an olive-branch and dove; Valour, with sword and wreath; Wisdom, holding in one hand a winged Fame with two chaplets, in the other a spear; and Duty, guarding a purse with a sword. On the right and left are a pair of groups of two figures each: on one side, a weeping mother with an infant is bending over the dead body of a soldier; on the other, Commerce, seated on a bale of goods, is directing the looks of another abstraction, Plenty, to the figure of the Duke above. Round the base are sketches in bas-relief, with the Duke's coat of arms. It is in the modelling of the figures, their style, and forcible but not exaggerated expression, that the merit of the composition lies. One of the figures, that of Duty, may be open to some remark. The idea is, doubtless, that of a man guarding the public purse with his sword; but the symbol is equally expressive of a desperado defending his ill-gotten plunder by the same means. The outline of this monument is pleasing; but excellent as is the workmanship, and refined as are the ideas, we cannot discover in it any high degree of originality or research.

SECOND PREMIUM, 500L.

56. *Mr. W. F. Woodington, 22, Richard's-terrace, Lorrimer-road, Walworth.*—This is a far more ornamental and aspiring production than the foregoing. The pedestal on which the Duke is seated in his cerule chair is lofty, and the whole group more pyramidal. The supporting figures are all females: Devotion, with a coronet; Energy, with the club and lion's hide of Hercules; Order, with a baton; and Decision, represented, with much ingenuity, as in the act of affixing a seal to a document. All are good, and the two latter especially, full of that elegance and dignity, to the rendering of which sculpture is peculiarly appropriate.

THIRD PREMIUM, 300L.

36. *Mr. Edgar G. Papworth, 90, Milton-street, Dorset-square.*—Mr. Papworth's design, though not absolutely original, and not entirely satisfactory, yet gives the imagination an agreeable surprise. At the bronze gates of a tomb, shaped like the pylon of an Egyptian temple, stands the angel of death, with a finger on his lip. The momentary effect over, there is little left to arrest attention, unless we proceed minutely to examine the details, which are cleverly combined. Opposite the figure above-mentioned is a couching lion, and to balance this pair, on the other side is represented History, who has opposite to her a pile made up of a coronet, a robe, a buckle, and a sword. The bronze gates deserve notice for their appropriate design. The figure of the Duke is represented standing, in a military cloak, with a sword.

FOURTH PREMIUM, 200L.

10. *Car. Giovanni Dupré, Florence.*—The elegance and novelty of this design is very conspicuous. The plan of the tomb is oblong, with projecting squares at the angles. On the four faces are reliefs representing the submission of the Mahrattas, the Battles of Vittoria and Waterloo, and the Introduction of the Duke to Sir Robert Peel by the Prince of Wales. At the angles are four groups, which form the characteristic peculiarity of the design. Each is an adult figure with a child; and the effect is most attractive, each pair being an example of variety and resemblance. The groups are: Military Science with the Genius of War; Temperance with the Genius

of Frugality; Constancy with the Genius of Patriotism; and Valour protecting Weakness. On the top of the tomb Wellington is seen taking Victory by the hand, and Peace stands on the other side. This joining of hands may be successful in the severest style of antique art; but is unsuited to the modern taste of sculpture. There is even something absurd in the notion of the veteran greeting a handsome and gratified-looking damsel in this familiar manner. Notwithstanding this, the design is full of ingenuity and graceful thought.

FIVE PREMIUMS OF 100L. EACH.

12. *MM. Mariano Polcini and Ulisse Cambi, Florence.*—Italy appears again in a monument of elaborate design, accompanied by the usual amount of allegorical virtues, Valour, Strategy, Victory, Justice, Peace, Prudence, Firmness, &c.: a very elegant group of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and a long list of victories. The ornaments of this tomb are the conspicuous feature, being in the best style of Italian quattrocento. The form is of a type that is not uncommon.

18. *Mr. Alfred Stevens, 7, Canning-place, Kensington.*—This is one of the loftiest designs in the hall, and, considering its style, has an upward spring and airiness in it which is surprising. An open arch rises upon a picturesque cluster of twelve columns, supporting a rich pedestal, high above which towers the bronze statue of the Duke. Two groups of sculpture at the sides deserve attention. They represent Truth crushing Fraud, and Valour quelling Cowardice; but they are flung out from the sides of the pile with a boldness and abandon, that exceed everything else of the sort we have here witnessed. Architectural expression is most distinctly within the grasp of Mr. Stevens.

20. *Mr. Matthew Noble, 13, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.*—Mr. Noble's figure of the Duke holds a document in one hand and a sword in the other. The figures of Ireland, India, Europe, and Great Britain are colossal; and the simplicity as well as grandeur of the design is very noticeable.

21. *Herr Ernestus Julius Hänel, Dresden.*—This is another composition of no great originality, the allegorical figures being of the ordinary character; but they are designed with unusual taste and perception, and the effect of the whole is very workmanlike and complete.

63. *Mr. Thomas Thornycroft, 39, Stanhope-street.*—This is the best of the comparatively few designs by artists who have hit upon the expedient of introducing the Duke's companions in arms upon his monument. This is an element of interest which we are surprised to find has been made so little use of. The figures preserve well the attitude of watchers round the tomb, are cleverly varied in costume, and are portraits. In a national memorial these supplementary figures are most appropriate. They are historical mementoes, better unquestionably than all the stone virtues and ideal classicities in the world.

Mr. Hope's motion for an address to the Crown for a commission to consider the site and plans of the proposed new Public Offices, on Monday last, met with only eight supporters. The argument was irresistible, that the recommendation of a commission would be unrestrained by any considerations of expense; and it was probably also considered by the House of Commons, that the necessity of a general plan would not be lost sight of by the Government, as Mr. Hope feared it might. The Marquis of Lansdowne, who was the public mover of the question in the House of Lords, expressly dwelt upon the necessity of designing the new bridge, the park, and the street, upon a uniform plan. Interior arrangements may with more confidence be left to the consideration of the officials who are to make use of them. With the aid, therefore, of these costly designs, some suggestion worthy of the emergency may be expected, unless indeed the cloud of Indian disaster forbids any such hope.

Mr. Foley's colossal equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge, to be erected at Calcutta, on a granite

pedestal near the Government House, will be placed for a short time on exhibition in the square of Burlington House in Piccadilly. The work, of the excellence of which, so far as the sculptor is concerned, we have formerly spoken, has been most successfully cast in bronze by Messrs. Elkington of Birmingham. It is cast in four pieces, for convenience of transit, the height of the statue being between thirteen and fourteen feet, and the weight altogether over four tons. Most of the fund for the memorial was subscribed in India, as a tribute to the memory of the late Commander-in-Chief, during the time of his Governor-Generalship of the Eastern empire. There are many who desire to see a memorial of Lord Hardinge in the metropolis, and a proposal was some time since made to obtain a duplicate of Mr. Foley's statue. A meeting was held at the United Service Institution, and the Duke of Cambridge and other distinguished military men took an active interest in the matter. The proposal appears to have fallen from notice amidst the constant succession of stirring events always occupying the public mind; but when the Calcutta statue is seen, we hope that the Committee appointed for the London memorial will again bring the subject forward. The statue is one which would be honourable to British art, and a worthy memorial of a Commander-in-Chief who has many claims on his country's grateful remembrance. With Mr. Foley's Lord Hardinge and Baron Marochetti's Richard Cœur de Lion, there would be a reinforcement to the metropolitan statues of the highest class. For either of these we would suggest as a good site the space now occupied by the lamp at the intersection of Pall Mall and Waterloo Place, near the United Service Club, facing up Regent Street.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE new management of the Olympic Theatre, under Mr. Robson and Mr. Emden, has commenced auspiciously. A crowded and enthusiastic assembly welcomed Mr. Robson on Monday, when he recited his inaugural verses, as an equally numerous and sympathizing audience had listened to Mr. Wigan's manly and touching valedictory address. Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama, *The Light-house*, has formed the attraction during the week, Mr. Robson taking the part so well played by Mr. Dickens in the amateur theatricals, and being ably supported by Mr. Addison, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Cooke, Miss Wyndham, and Miss Swanborough. From the formal prologue, recited in a monotonous chaunt by Mr. Vining, down to the happy conclusion of the story in the marriage of the young people, the whole piece has about it an air of school-boy or drawing-room theatricals; but the tale is strikingly told with the aid of scenic appliances, and Mr. Robson throws intense expression into the wild remorse of the old man, whose confession of his supposed crime produces the most unwarranted and unnatural behaviour of the son to his betrothed one.

A clear view may now be had of the vast space lately covered by the ruins of Covent Garden Theatre, and preparations are made for immediately commencing the new edifice, of which Mr. Barry, jun., is the architect. In internal size and in completeness of accommodation the new opera-house is to rival the Scala of Milan and the San Carlos of Naples, and its architectural appearance will be an ornament to the metropolis. The adjoining conservatory, to be open as a flower market by day, will add to the elegance and comfort of the new structure that is to occupy the north-east corner of Covent-garden. The Piazza, which is now beginning to be broken up, dates from the days of Inigo Jones, who in 1640 designed the north side of the market square. Many literary and historical associations are connected with the old Piazza Hotel, which is being demolished in order to make a new royal entrance to the opera-house. Improvements in the neighbouring streets are to be pushed forward simultaneously with the new edifice. The opening from the Strand through Tavistock-street

and Tavistock-row is being cleared, and arrangements are made for the still more needed access westward between Leicester-square and Covent-garden. Believing that two Italian opera-houses are not required, and that the attempt to support them will at no distant period prove ruinous, we only wish that these changes and improvements in a classical region of London were for some worthier purpose. Meanwhile there is no help for it, amidst the jealousies of grasping foreign *artistes* and the irreconcilable dissensions of rival managers and speculators.

The great annual distribution of prizes of the "Conservatoire Imperial de Musique et de Declamation," has just taken place at Paris, and has as usual excited considerable interest in the musical circles. We notice that a young Englishwoman, of the name of Verling, carried off one of the "first prizes" for singing. This we believe is the first time that any English person has obtained such success at the great national musical school of France. Miss Verling's voice is represented to be very fine, and her style spirited.

A pleasant and smart little trifle in one act, by Alexander Dumas the elder, entitled *L'Invitation à la Valse*, has just been produced at the Gymnase Theatre in Paris, and is obtaining as much success as any new piece can hope for when the thermometer is at a Saharan height. The subject is somewhat novel:—A fair widow entertains a sentimental recollection of a charming young cornet of a cavalry regiment, the very picture of grace and modesty, and the cornet is smitten with the beauty of the widow. They are separated, and years roll away; but they correspond constantly, and their letters are full of the most ardent protestations of love. At last they meet; and the widow, to her horror, sees not the mild young Adonis of her dreams, but a great, hulking, sunburnt brute of a captain of dragoons, smelling very strong of tobacco and brandy, with a huge, clanking sword, spurs big enough for a giant, and boots that would fit an elephant; whilst the Captain is astounded to see that the angelic creature he left has become somewhat *passée* and stout. After embarrassing explanations the two agree to give up all thoughts of each other, and the dragoon consoles himself by marrying the widow's sister. One of the prominent personages in the piece is a pianoforte tuner, and his part consists entirely of a few squeaks of a piano—not a word does he say; but he is made to produce great effect.

Italian papers announce the death at Rome of Monsignor Rossi, an eminent musician and writer. Amongst his works is a biography of Persichini, which contains learned considerations on harmony. He was a member of the Dramatic Commission established by the Pope.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*March 6th.*—Sir Charles Fellows, Vice President, in the chair. Edmund Beckett Denison, M.A., Esq., Q.C., M.R.I., 'On the Great Bell of Westminster.' I wish it to be understood that I have nothing that can be called a scientific theory of bell-founding to propound. I do not even profess to give the reasons why any particular form of bell is better than others; nor have I been able to find any one, among the best mathematicians of my acquaintance, who knows how to deal with the question mathematically. I have no doubt that the long-established form of church bells was arrived at gradually by successive deviations from some much simpler form, such as the hemispherical, or hemispheroidal, or conical; especially as bells of these forms, and of uniform thickness, always strike every body at first as very superior to the common bell, by reason of their having a deeper and more imposing tone at a short distance. Neither have I anything to say of the history of bells. The only part of their history that I am concerned with is, that in old times people knew how to make bells of a full, rich, and sweet sound; and that the art of making such bells has been sinking lower and lower, until we have seen no less than three peals

in succession made by two of the only three makers of large bells in England for the Royal Exchange, and the chimes not yet allowed to play, because a perfect peal has not yet been produced. At the same time, it must not be supposed that all old bells are superior to all modern ones. It would be difficult to find a worse bell of any age than Great Tom of Oxford, which was cast nearly two centuries ago, and might be recast into a more powerful bell, with the weight so much reduced as to pay its own expenses; and I have seen much smaller bells of the same age as the Oxford bell, as unsoundly cast as the second peal at the Exchange, in which some of the bells were full of holes, distinctly visible on the surface. And further, I wish to observe that we have nothing to do at present with any question of musical notes, inasmuch as the subject is not the making of a peal of bells, which must of course be in tune with each other, but a single bell, which would have answered its purpose just as well with any other note as the E natural, which it happens to sound. I do not mean to say that it was not ascertainable beforehand that it would be of this note, as soon as the shape, size, and thickness were determined; and it is very convenient that it should be some note exactly, according to the pitch now accepted among musicians, because a bell is the most permanent of all musical instruments; and so long as this bell lives there will be no room for dispute about what was the accepted musical standard in England in the middle of the nineteenth century, assuming some record to be kept that this bell was then E natural exactly. But the problem we had to solve in making this first and largest of the five clock bells was, not to produce a bell of any given note, but to make the best bell that can be made of the given weight of 14 tons, which had been fixed long ago as the intended weight. When I say the best bell that can be made, I mean a combination of the most powerful and most pleasing sound that can be got—not, observe, the deepest; for we could get any depth of note we liked out of the given weight, by merely making the bell thinner, larger, and worse, as I shall explain further presently. All that I have to do, therefore, is to describe the observations and experiments which led me to adopt the particular form and composition which have been used for this the largest bell that has ever been cast in England. The result is, undoubtedly, a bell which gives a sound of a different quality and strength from any of the other great bells in England. Of course it is very easy to say, as some persons have said, that we have got a clapper so much larger than usual, in proportion to the bell, that the sound must needs be different. But the reply to that is equally easy: the bellfounders always make the clapper at their own discretion; and in order to make the most they can of their bells, you may be sure they will make the clapper either as large as they dare, with regard to the strength of the bell, or as large as they find it of any use to make it; because there is always a limit, beyond which you can get no more sound from a bell by increasing the clapper. In the Westminster bell we found that we could go on increasing the sound by increasing the clapper up to 13 cwt., or say 12 cwt., excluding the shank or handle of the clapper, or about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the weight of the bell; which is somewhat higher than the proportion found to hold in some of the great continental bells; but two or three times as high as the usual English proportion. And if the makers of the other large bells in England have found it either useless or unsafe to put clappers into them of more than $\frac{1}{10}$ th, $\frac{1}{12}$ th, or $\frac{1}{15}$ th of their weight, it certainly is not surprising that the sound of this bell should be so different from theirs, as it is observed to be. The truth is, that the difference in the size of the clapper is the consequence of the bell having a much greater power both of bearing blows and of giving out sound than usual; and if we knew nothing more about the matter than that there is one large bell in England which will advantageously bear a clapper twice as heavy in proportion as any other, it would be enough to show that there must be some essential

difference between the constitution of that and other bells, which is worth investigating. The art of bellfounding having sunk so low, as is indicated by what has taken place at the Royal Exchange, and by the great bell of York being not used at all, after having cost 2000*l.*, except having the hour struck upon it by hand once a-day, it was obviously necessary to begin at the beginning, as we may say, and take nothing for granted as proper to be adopted, merely because we find it in common use now. Accordingly, when I undertook the responsibility of determining the size, and shape, and composition of these five bells, the bellfounders having refused to take any responsibility beyond that of sound casting according to orders, the Chief Commissioner of Works authorized the making of such experiments as might be required before finally determining the design and composition of the bells. Those experiments have only cost about 100*l.*, a small sum compared with the value of this one bell, and quite insignificant compared with the importance of success or failure in a national work of this kind. I may observe also, that there is no reason to believe that the art of making large bells is at present in a more flourishing state abroad than here. All the foreign bells in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were bad. Sir Charles Barry and Professor Wheatstone were requested by the Board of Works to make inquiries on the subject at the Paris Exhibition in 1855; and it appears that there is no foreign bellfounder who has cast any bell above a quarter of the weight of the Westminster bell; and the proportions of copper and tin which were stated to be used by the one who has the highest reputation, M. Hildebrand, of Paris, differ from those which I am satisfied are the best, both from the analysis of old bells of great celebrity and from my own experiments. I am equally convinced, that the French shape of bells is not only not the best, but is not so good as what may be regarded as the standard English shape. I have said already that you may get any depth of note out of a bell of any weight by making it thin enough. At first, everybody who hears a bell, like that which stood at the west end of the Exhibition of 1851, sounding with 29 cwt. very nearly the same note as our 16-ton bell, is ready to pronounce the common form of bell, with a sound bow of $\frac{1}{15}$ th or $\frac{1}{12}$ th of its diameter, a very absurd waste of metal. But did it ever occur to them to consider how far they could hear that 29 cwt. hemispherical bell? It could not be heard as far as a common bell of 2 or 3 cwt.; and before you get to any great distance from a bell of that kind, the sound becomes thin and poor, and what we call in bell-founding language, potty. Up to 7 or 8 inches, these bells do very well for house clocks, to be heard at a little distance; but nothing, in my opinion, can be worse than the bells of this shape, 2 or 3 feet in diameter, which people seem to be so fond of buying for the new fashioned cemeteries: whether from ignorance that they will sound very differently on the top of a chapel and in the bellfounder's shop, or because they think a melancholy and unpleasant sound appropriate, or because they want to buy their noise as cheap as possible, I do not pretend to say. These bells, and thin bells of any shape, bear the same kind of relation to thick ones, as the spiral striking wires of the American clocks bear to the common hemispherical clock bells—i.e., they have a deeper but a weaker sound, and are only fit to be heard very near. A gong is another instrument in which a deep note, and a very loud noise at a small distance, may be got with a small weight of metal; but it is quite unfit for a clock to strike upon, not merely from the character of its sound, but because it can only be roused into full vibration by an accumulation of soft blows. Gongs are made of malleable bell-metal, about 4 of copper to 1 of tin, which is malleable when cooled suddenly. The Chinese bells, some of which are very large, may be considered the next approximation towards the established form; for they are (speaking roughly) a prolate hemispheroid, but with the lip thickened; whereby the sound is made higher in pitch but stronger, and better adapted

for sounding at a distance when struck with a heavy enough hammer. But still the shape of the Chinese bells is very bad for producing sound of a pleasing quality; and generally it may be said, at least I have thought so ever since I began bell-ringing twenty-four years ago, that all bells of which the slant side is not hollowed out considerably, are deficient in musical tone. The Chinese bells are not concave but convex in the slant side. None of the European bells are so bad as that; but all the French bells that I have seen, or seen pictures of, and the great bell of St. Peter's at Rome, of which a model is exhibited, are straighter in the side than ours. According to my observation, no bell is likely to be a good one unless you could put a stick as thick as $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the diameter between the side or waist of the bell and a straight edge laid against the top and the bottom. There was a very marked difference between two of our experimental bells, which were alike in all other respects, except that one was straighter in the waist than the other, and that was decidedly the worst. This condition is generally satisfied by the English bells: indeed I think the fault of their shape is rather the contrary, and that they open out the mouth too much, as if the bell had been jumped down on a great anvil while it was soft, and so the mouth spread suddenly outwards. The shape which we adopted, after various experiments in both directions, is something between the shape of the great bell of Notre Dame, at Paris, (of which a figured section was sent over last year by the present architect of the Cathedral), and that of the great bell of Bow, which is probably much the same as that of St. Paul's, York, and Lincoln, as they all came from the same foundry in Whitechapel. Indeed, the sound-bow of this bell is fuller outside than the Paris bell, because it is thicker; so much so, that a straight edge laid externally against the top of the bell and the sound-bow would be thrown out beyond the lip; whereas generally such a straight line would touch the lip, and just clear the sound-bow. Only within the last few days I have found one other remarkable exception to this general rule of construction, and a remarkable coincidence with the external shape, and the proportions of height, breadth, and thickness of our bell, and that is no other than the great bell of Moscow, of which an exact section is given in Lyall's Russia, with various different versions of its weight. The inside shape, however, is not the same, and I am satisfied not so good, the curve being discontinuous, and presenting an angle just below where the clapper strikes, as in the Paris bell. That bell seems to have had a very short life, a large piece having been broken out in a fire the year after it was cast. Sir Roderick Murchison tells me that the sound of the Russian bells is remarkably sweet. I cannot find that the exact height of a bell makes much difference. The foreign bells, except the Russian ones, it seems, are generally higher than ours, being nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of their diameter high, whether you measure it vertically inside, or obliquely outside from the lip to the top corner, as the two measures are generally much alike on account of the curvature of the top or crown. Ours run from $\frac{3}{8}$ ds to $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of the diameter, though there are some higher; and on the whole my impression is against the high ones. The vertical height inside of all these bells at Westminster is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the diameter. Lower than that, the bell does not look well; and I never saw an ugly bell that was a good one; and it is clear from all our experiments, that the upper or nearly cylindrical part is of considerable importance, and though its vibrations are hardly sensible, it cannot even be reduced in thickness without injury to the sound, of which we had a curious proof. A bell of the usual proportions, in which the thickness of the upper or thin part is one-third of the sound-bow or thickest part, sounds a third or a fourth above the proper note when it is struck in the waist, and the sound there is generally harsh and unmusical besides. It occurred to both my colleague, the Rev. W. Taylor, and myself, that it would be better to make the waist thinner, so as

to give the same note as the sound-bow. After two or three trials we succeeded in doing this very nearly, and without reducing the waist below $\frac{1}{4}$ th instead of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the sound-bow. The bell sounded very freely with a light blow, and kept the sound a long time, and a blow on the waist gave a much better sound than usual. But for all that, when we tried it at a distance with another bell of the same size and same thickness of sound-bow, but a thicker waist, the thin one was manifestly the worst, and had a peculiar unsteadiness of tone, and sounded more of what they call the harmonics along with the fundamental note, instead of less, as we expected. But still we have to ascertain what should be the thickness of the sound-bow itself (which is often called for shortness the thickness of the bell). The large bells of a peal are sometimes made as thin as $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the diameter, and by one of the modern bellfounders even thinner, and the small ones as thick as $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the diameter. It is clear that the most effective proportion is from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. In casting peals of bells it is necessary to take rather a wider range, in order to prevent the treble being so small and weak as to be overpowered by the tenor; though here I am convinced that the modern bellfounders run into the opposite error, and always make their large bells too thin. I know several peals in London in which the large bells are hardly heard when they are all rung, and are besides very inferior in quality to the others. Again, if you make the small bells too thick, for the purpose of getting a larger bell to sound the proper note, you approach the state in which the bell is a lump of metal too thick to have any musical vibration. This is a much less common fault than the other, because the nearly universal demand for as deep notes as can be got for the money is a strong temptation to make the thickest bells, i.e. the small ones, only just thick enough, and the large ones much too thin. Nothing can be more absurd than to spend from 300*l.* to 800*l.* on a peal of bells, which are merely got for the purpose of giving pleasure to those who hear them, and then insisting on their being made in a key which they cannot reach without being thin and bad and disagreeable. People evidently fancy they are getting more for their money by getting bells in a low key than a high one, whereas they are really getting less, inasmuch as they only get the same quantity of metal, and have it spent in producing a bad article instead of a good one. The tenor of the new (third) peal at the Exchange is only 33 cwt., and sounds the same note, C, as that of Bow Church, which weighs 53 cwt. It is very evident that one of them must be wrong: you need only go and hear one strike eleven and the other twelve, and you will not have much doubt which it is. It is true that the tenor of the previous (second) peal at the Exchange, though still worse, was of the same weight, and as the founders alleged in their own defence, from the same patterns as Bow; but the bells must have been of bad metal, and some of them were certainly bad castings. The thickness of the Westminster bell was designed to be $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the diameter, or 9 inches, which would have made it 14 tons, the weight which was prescribed for it twelve or thirteen years ago, long before I had anything to do with the bells or the clock. By some mistake in setting out the pattern, or making the mould, which the founders have never been able to account for, the bell was made 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, which is very nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the diameter, 9 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and which increased the weight to 16 tons, within 174 lbs., and raised the note from E flat to E. Fortunately the same ratio of increase was made throughout, and the waist is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., or one-third of the sound-bow, as it ought to be; and therefore the only effect of the mistake is, that the bell is heavier and more powerful; for it being cast the first, the alteration of the note did not signify, as the four quarter-bells can as easily be made to accord with E natural as with E flat. And as they will be rather smaller in consequence, the aggregate weight of the whole five will be about twenty-four tons, as I originally estimated. I have only to add, with reference to this part of

the subject, that the width of the bell at the top inside is half the width at the mouth, as it generally is; though in some bells—for instance, the great clock bell at Exeter—it is the outside diameter that is made half the diameter at the mouth. It is of no use to state here the precise geometrical rules by which the pattern of a bell, of what we now call the Westminster pattern, is drawn, as they are purely empirical. I mean, that having got a bell, by trial, which we all agreed was better than any other, I made out some sufficiently simple rules for drawing the figure of its section by means of a few circles, whose radii are all some definite numbers of 24th parts of the diameter of the bell; but there is no kind of *a priori* reason, that I know of, why a bell whose section or sweep is made of those particular curves, should be better than any other; and therefore I call the rules for tracing the curve merely empirical; and as they would be of no use to any one but bellfounders, who know them already, or easily may, if they like, I shall say no more on this part of the subject. As I have been asked many questions about the mode of calculating the size of a bell, so as to produce a particular note, and the answer is very simple, I may as well give it, though it may be found already, with other information on this subject, in the only English book I know of which contains such information, I mean the second edition of my 'Lectures on Church Building,' to which a chapter on bells is added. If you make eight bells, of any shape and material, provided they are all of the same, and their sections exactly similar figures (in the mathematical sense of the word), they will sound the eight notes of the diatonic scale, if all their dimensions are in these proportions—60, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$, 48, 45, 40, 36, 32, 30; which are merely convenient figures for representing, with only one fraction, the inverse proportions of the times of vibration belonging to the eight notes of the scale. And so, if you want to make a bell, a fifth above a given one—for instance, the B bell to our E, it must be $\frac{3}{4}$ ds of the size in every dimension, unless you mean to vary the proportion of thickness to diameter; for the same rule then no longer holds, as a thinner bell will give the same note with a less diameter. The reason is, that, according to the general law of vibrating plates or springs, the time of vibration of similar bells varies as $\frac{\text{thickness}}{(\text{diameter})^2}$. When the bells are also completely similar solids, the thickness itself varies as the diameter, and then the time of vibration may be said simply to vary inversely as the diameter. But for a recent letter in 'The Times' from a Doctor of Music, who seems to have taken this bell under his special protection, it would have seemed superfluous to add that the size of the "column of air contained within a bell" has no more to do with its note, than the quantity of air in an American clock has to do with the note of the wire on which it strikes. You may have half-a-dozen bells of different notes, because of different thicknesses, all enclosing exactly the same body of air. I certainly agree with the opinion published by some of the bellfounders on a former occasion, that musicians are by no means necessarily the best judges of bells, except as to the single point of their being in tune with each other. The weights of bells of similar figures of course vary as the cubes of their diameters, and may be nearly enough represented by these numbers—216, 152, 110, 91, 64, 46, 33, 27. But as we are now only concerned with the making of a single bell, I shall say no more on this point, beyond desiring you to remember, that the exact tune of a set of bells, as they come out of the moulds, is quite a secondary consideration to their tone or quality of sound, because the notes can be altered a little either way by cutting, but the quality of the tone will remain the same for ever; except that it gets louder for the first two or three years that the bell is used, probably from the particles arranging themselves more completely in a crystalline order under the hammering, as is well known to take place even in wrought iron.

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